THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS | Copyright 1921 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1921 | Fourteen Pages | VOL. XIII, NO. 264

BRITAIN WATCHING KEMALIST ACTIVITY IN THE NEAR EAST

Retirement of Greek Forces, It Is Believed in Some Circles, May Be Followed by Turkish Intrigue in Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)— The retirement of the Greek forces on Eski-Shehr, which is being followed up by the Kemalist troops, is likely to result in an attempt by the Kemalist Turks to stir up trouble in Mesopotamia. In a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor it was pointed out that in the northern part of Mesopotamia there is, outside of that State and still within the British mandate, the territory of Kurdistan, which has not been incorporated in the territory of Irak under the leadership of Emir Feisul. For some time the Kemalist Turks have been stirring up strife in Kurdistan with the view to forming an independent government at Rowandiz.

These disturbances have always been recognized as a grave threat to Emir Feisul's kingdom. Mustapha Kemal Pasha's right-hand man in Kurdistan is said to be in command of a considerable force of troops, which may be augmented now that the Greek threat is withdrawn from Angora. In this direction Moscow is better able to aid Kemal Pasha's plans than in the defense of Anatolia. Persia—having repudiated the Anglo-Persian agreement and called for the dispersal of the South Persian Rifles, which were organized by Sir Percy Sykes, inspector-general of that force—is now left without an organization to cope with the Bolsheviki. Consequently, Mesopotamia is without any protection on its eastern frontier.

Does Athens Wish Intervention?

Should a concerted attack be made by the Kemalists and Bolsheviki, joined with the Persian brigands, Emir Feisul and the reduced British forces stationed in Mesopotamia will require all their resources to prevent Irak from being invaded. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that a settlement should be arrived at between the Greeks and Turks, and there are vague rumors of requests on behalf of Athens for intervention. Cessation of the strife with the Turks would not only safeguard the British position in Mesopotamia, but would to a great extent allay the Muhammadan unrest in India.

As to the position in Persia, Sir Percy Sykes in a letter to The Times today states that in his opinion Persia will be bankrupt and fall a prey to anarchy. While she will be free from British influence, she will be powerless to resist a Bolshevist attack or Bolshevist penetration. Sir Percy Sykes gives an interesting review of the formation of the South Persian Rifles which are now being disbanded.

In the early days of the war, when German officers entered Persia from the advanced base of Baghdad, well provided with money and munitions and supported by the Turkish troops, they swept away completely all the British and Russian colonies. They seized the treasuries of the Imperial Bank, a British concern, and occupied the offices of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, the Persian authorities making no effort to protect allied subjects. It was not till the spring of 1916 that Sir Percy Sykes was sent to Bandar Abbas, a small Persian port on the Straits of Ormus, with instructions to raise a local force to restore the authority of the Persian Government and protect the British interests.

It was not till May that Kerman was reached with the aid of a small column of Indian troops and the Kerman Brigade was recruited. The caravan route was made safe and brigandage suppressed. At Shiraz, Sir Percy Sykes took over the derelict Swedish gendarmerie and organized in Fars a brigade from this unpromising material. Raiding was suppressed during 1917 in Fars, hitherto the most turbulent province in Persia, and the main trade route, which had been deserted, was crowded with caravans.

Province Cleared of Bandits

In the spring of 1918, while Germany made her last great attack in France, Persia concluded that the British were losing and the Cabinet declared the South Persian Rifles to be "a foreign force and a threat to Persian independence and integrity." The publication of this declaration undermined the loyalty and discipline of the force, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the powerful Kashgai tribe, which attacked the Sykes forces, was defeated.

Since the armistice the South Persian Rifles cleared Ispahan Province of two large bands of robbers which had defied the Persian authorities for many years. Under the terms of the Anglo-Persian agreement, it was arranged that the South Persian Rifles would be incorporated with the Persian Army, but the repudiation of that agreement and the disbandment of the South Persian Rifles makes that impossible. The British Government, with remarkable generosity, Sir Percy states, discharged the entire cost of this force both during the war and for more than two years after the armistice.

In conclusion he states that while the friends of Persia will not abandon hope, seldom has the outlook been as gloomy as at present.

TARIFF BILL MUST AWAIT NEW SESSION

Tax Legislation and Foreign Loans Expected to Occupy Remainder of the Present One — Difficulties to Solve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —There will be no effort to pass a permanent tariff bill at this session of Congress, it was authoritatively stated yesterday, although the session was called for the express purpose of passing two measures, one to provide for tariff and the other dealing with taxation. The President said at the time that Congress convened that enactment of this legislation was all that was to be expected of Congress at the extra session. Since that time, however, the situation has changed.

In the first place it has not proved easy to provide a tax bill, equitable, just, and generally acceptable, providing the necessary revenue to meet the expenses of the government. The importance of the speedy passage of such a bill is equaled only by the practical difficulties that have to be surmounted in working it out.

Terms Not Popular

In the early days of the session the question was much discussed as to whether the tax or tariff bill should be taken up first. It soon became evident, however, that if taxation was to be dealt with it was going to take about all the time there was. However, it became obvious that the terms of the proposed tariff bill were far from popular and that a vast amount of revision would be required to obtain the votes necessary to pass it. The effect upon foreign commerce, too, promised to be unfavorable at a time when the need and sentiment of the country demanded that foreign trade be developed to the utmost. Even where there was no direct retaliation, there was sure to be a diminution of business and feelings would be engendered, the reverse of cordial.

Providing tariff schedules that would protect one line of interests without interfering with another was found to be extremely difficult.

Senate Avoiding Question

The farmers' bloc is still working on its program but it has been assured that it may have all the time it needs for perfecting it. In fact, the Senate is practically passing up the question and indicating that action now must be looked for in the House. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, author of the tariff bill, is very anxious to see it passed, but he is not strong enough to force it through and will be asked to move the extension of the present emergency tariff which will expire on November 27 for six months, in order to give more time for the working out of a tariff measure that shall not hurt business but shall provide adequate protection and revenues. As readjustment in this country and elsewhere proceeds it is seen that fixed duties and definite tariffs are more difficult to fix than they have ever been.

The Administration is more anxious at present to have Congress take action authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act in regard to foreign loans than it is to have the tariff pushed. It is also urgent that the War Finance Corporation shall be duly authorized by Congress to sell railroad securities. Something is now being accomplished in that line but the Administration desires to go far and with greater rapidity in its refunding processes.

GERMANS "MORTGAGE FUTURE" TO PAY DEBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — It has been shown that the German Government, in order to pay the first 1,000,000,000 gold marks, was obliged to borrow on various kinds of securities more than half the amount that was due. These borrowings will have to be repaid during the coming months. They amount, it is estimated, to 584,000,000 gold marks.

It is obvious that this liability will make it much more difficult for Germany to meet the next payments to the Allies due in two months. Apparently it was assumed that Germany could pay on her accumulated wealth; and the revelation that she is incurring fresh liabilities, mortgaging in some measure the future, is causing certain concern.

It is felt that Germany should collect foreign bonds owned by her citizens and employ German wealth which is out of the country. What is apparent is that a new crisis will be reached at an early date unless measures are concerted immediately. The problem is receiving close attention in official and financial circles.

ATTEMPT TO BAR OUT UNDESIRABLES

Embarkation Ports Are Points Where Attempt Will Be Made to Stop Journey of Surplus Aliens to United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Unexpectedly, the subject of immigration came up at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. The developments which led to the action were such as have been coming under the notice of the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Immigration in particular, for some time. They are connected with the difficulties of keeping out the least desirable class of immigrants at a time when agencies of many kinds are combining to send them to the United States.

It was stated on the highest authority that efforts would be made at the source to prevent the transportation to the United States of great numbers of persons who cannot legally be admitted and whose arrival not only complicates the machinery here, but creates fresh problems through their enforced return. It was not indicated just what new agencies would be found to deal with immigration at the ports of embarkation, but it has been recognized by the Bureau of Immigration that this is the only effective way of dealing with the embarrassments and the dangers of unguarded immigration. It was admitted that new legislation might be necessary. The immigration bureau, however, has been working on a plan which, when it is perfected, may correct existing conditions without calling for legislative action.

Heritage From War

Like most of the problems which confront the government at this time, immigration is fundamentally a heritage from the war. When the devastating conflict ended, boundaries had been eliminated or shifted, peoples were confused and bewildered, financial, economic and industrial conditions were at low ebb. Thousands were without money or the means of earning it. The United States offered the only haven in sight, and it was natural that a mighty effort should be made to transfer thence the most helpless, the most undesirable from the places where they were stranded. Some of them had relatives or friends in the United States, who, with the barriers imposed by war removed, stretched their hands across the ocean in an effort to succor their kith and kin. Others had no such offer of assistance, but the society or government which found them a burden was more than willing to help them leave for a land where they would be taken care of. Organizations of various kinds lent a hand in taking off the immigrants and certain steamship lines were depended upon to help out, for the profit there was in the business of heavy steerage traffic.

No Free Passages

There was great activity along these lines in the months preceding the going into operation of the law in June. Since then there has been a slowing up, as is evidenced in the decreasing sums paid out by various relief organizations. Steamship lines have been falling into line under the warnings of the United States Government and municipalities and others have found that they may have to take back immigrants who are not eligible for admission if they persist in sending them. No person whose passage has been paid for by any association is eligible for admission. This is beginning to be understood. Sometimes it works a hardship. For instance, there are 61 strong, industrious young Mennonites left over from General Wrangel's army who were enabled to come to the United States by the Mennonites Relief Association, which found out all about passports from the State Department, but did not understand the intricacies of the immigration laws. These young men are anxious to go west to work on farms, where they are needed, and a way is being sought for their admission.

In and about Baghdad are Christian Assyrian refugees who are of a good class, but who cannot come to the United States because the quota of "other Asia" with which it is classified, is exhausted.

The quotas of several countries are already exhausted and those of Greece, Poland and Jugo-Slavia will be by November. Then the difficulty of getting immigrants in under the "exceptions" will have to be met.

When immigrants are turned back efforts are frequently made to sneak in by way of Mexico or Canada. The latter country has such strict rules, however, that there is comparatively little danger. Mexico is a greater menace and fresh efforts are to be put forth to overcome the difficulties along that border. Some immigrants have sought to come by way of Cuba in fishing boats but that method of entrance has been pretty well blocked.

GRAND TRUNK APPEAL

LONDON, England (Tuesday) — Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway have decided to appeal to the Privy Council against the recent finding of the board of arbitration declaring the common and preferred stocks of the railway valueless, it was announced today. Eminent counsel will be engaged to prosecute the appeal.

NEWS SUMMARY

Efforts will be made to check the immigration of undesirables to the United States by blocking their departure from Europe, it was announced in Washington yesterday. The precise method to be employed was not stated, but it is known that the difficulties encountered in keeping out unwanted aliens once they have arrived at harbors in this country have been increasing. The activity in immigrant travel noticeable in the earlier part of the year, is, however, now slowing up, it was stated. p. 1

Reduction of railway freight rates is to be made a foremost issue in the House of Representatives when it reassembles on October 4. Returning congressmen report a universal desire from agricultural districts for a reduction. The failure of Congress to pass the funding bill for the carriers will not carry so much weight as heretofore in arguments against a cut, for unexpected success is being attained in marketing railroad trust certificates, the sales so far exceeding $100,000,000; total sales will be equal to the $500,000,000 provided in the funding bill. p. 4

Regret and apprehension exist in Europe today, because of the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations and to take up what is considered her share of the burdens of reconstruction, Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, who has just returned from the Stockholm Interparliamentary Union, declared in a statement yesterday. p. 2

Congress, it is now pretty clearly understood, will not try to pass a permanent tariff bill at the present session. Attempts to do so would be greatly interfered with by tax legislation and action in regard to foreign loans, two things which are likely to occupy the remainder of the session. p. 1

Certain European questions will play a large part in the forthcoming armament Conference, according to United States Senator J. S. Williams of Mississippi. Before disarmament can be agreed upon France must be reasonably certain of protection, Great Britain of free seas, and Japan must be assured of some outlet for her surplus population. p. 1

Reliable figures given at one of the committee sessions of the Washington conference on unemployment yesterday, gave 3,500,000 as the number of people at present out of work, the number in normal times averaging 1,500,000. In the foremost position are said to be the former soldiers. p. 2

Some anxiety is being felt about the situation in Mesopotamia. On her eastern frontier Mesopotamia is without protection, as the Persian force organized by Sir Percy Sykes has been disbanded and it is possible that a concerted attack may be made by the Turks, Bolsheviki and Persian brigands. The Turks have lost no opportunity to stir up strife in Kurdistan and, relieved of the pressure of the Greeks in Anatolia, they are free to attack Mesopotamia. The threat in this region would be removed, it is believed, if a successful effort were made to reestablish peace in Asia Minor. p. 1

A critical period in the noncooperation movement in India is approaching. Mahatma Ghandi has announced his intention of declaring "civil disobedience" at the end of this month, providing the natives are sufficiently advanced to render this step advisable. If the new policy is put into effect it will mean defiance of the law and a conflict with the constituted authorities. The British authorities have taken steps to meet any eventuality and are preparing centers for Europeans to go to where they will be under military protection. p. 1

Lord Lee of Fareham, Mr. Bonar Law, and Arthur J. Balfour have been named as likely representatives of Great Britain at the Washington Conference. Of all the nations taking part, Britain alone, it is maintained, will be able to say: "We have already made great reductions in naval armament since the armistice." Her fleet of 48 modern capital ships has been reduced to 30; 200 ships of various types have been disposed of; and orders for three capital ships of the Hood type and 600 ships of other types for the navy have been canceled. p. 2

In Paris, bright prospects are held out for Austria. A notable authority believes that Vienna could regain her old prosperity within five years if the proper steps were taken. In fact grandiose schemes are being put forward to make the Austrian capital a gigantic warehouse for the whole of the Balkans. But much depends upon the attitude of America. Her claim on Austrian credits, which she is urged to suspend, is regarded as one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the recovery of the country. p. 1

France is expressing concern about the next German payment to the Allies, which is due in about two months' time. In order to pay the first 1,000,000,000 marks Germany borrowed on various kinds of securities approximately 584,000,000 marks, a sum that will have to be repaid during the coming months. This liability increases her difficulty, and unless measures are taken immediately a crisis is likely to develop at an early date. p. 1

NATIVE FACTIONS IN INDIA NOW DISSENT

Extremists' Excesses, by No Means Directed Wholly at Europeans, Are Greatly Deplored by Moderate Indians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Native unrest in India is still the subject of grave concern with both the British and Indian governments, and though the arrest of the Ali brothers has apparently put a check to the religious propaganda going on among the Muhammadan population, it has had little effect on the Hindu population. As a matter of fact the acts of the Ali brothers and the excesses perpetrated by their coreligionists under the guise of obtaining freedom for India has caused considerable dissension, if not an actual split, between the Hindu and Muhammadan factions.

Particularly is this so in the case of the Moplah rebellion, where persecutions have by no means been confined to Europeans but have extended to the Hindu fellow-countrymen of the Moplahs. In moderate Indian circles the inflammatory speeches made in the past by the Ali brothers are greatly deplored, as also is the campaign which Mahatma Ghandi has adopted for the destruction of all foreign clothing. The dominant note of Mr. Ghandi's personality has been a genuine hatred of disorder and violence, and those who have met him are convinced that he is not only a well-meaning patriot, but also an ascetic and an idealist.

Results Belie Aims

The trouble, however, is that while he advocates non-violence, the results of his campaign have belied his aims to gain his ends by non-violence. In his train wherever he has gone trouble has followed. There is little doubt that his claim of India for the Indians, or swaraj, is inspired by genuine patriotism. His desire that Indians in their own country should be given at least equal rights with foreigners is also a reasonable demand; but at the same time it cannot be disguised that the logical outcome of his crusade must be strife and violence.

One of Mr. Ghandi's aims is to collect a large sum of money, which he calls the "tilak swaraj fund." So far he claims to have raised something like £400,000 but it is estimated that he has only got about half that amount, most of it in promises. In any event he has collected a large sum and it is interesting to note that he has invested these non-cooperation funds in the new Indian Government loan, a fact which has created considerable amusement in India.

A critical period in the non-cooperation movement is now approaching, for Mr. Ghandi has declared his intention at the end of this month to advise "civil disobedience" provided that he considers the natives sufficiently advanced by the time to render this step advisable. Civil disobedience, of course, means that Mr. Ghandi's followers would disobey the law, with the inevitable result that the people would be at once brought into conflict with the duly constituted authorities—the outcome of which it is impossible to foresee.

British Elements Prepared

At the same time, all thoughtful Indians clearly recognize that the British forces in India are quite capable of dealing with any outbreak that may take place. It is also understood that the British authorities have taken steps to meet any eventuality by preparing centers for Europeans to go to, where they will be under military protection.

As to the threat of an Afghan invasion, little fear is felt so long as the Indian troops remain loyal, for the natural barrier of the mountains to the northwest render it impossible for any but small raiding parties to negotiate the difficult passes which form the only direct communication between Afghanistan and India.

Meanwhile the Mopiah rebels have suffered a severe defeat in Malabar at the hands of Major Weldon's column at Sulliodmala, and, though sporadic raids still take place, on the whole the situation has much improved. At the same time armed rebels still hold much of the interior away from the railways, and the condition of the country is of such a difficult nature that the British authorities frankly declare that to institute a system of military or police posts, such as the conditions calls for, is almost beyond the range of practical consideration.

HOW AMERICA CAN ASSIST AUSTRIANS

Great Hope Is Held Out for Latter's Economic Restoration, Provided United States Will Grant a Financial Respite

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An exceedingly optimistic account of the prospects of Austria, if only America will agree to the suspension of her credits for a period of 20 years, was given to The Christian Science Monitor by a notable authority today. In five years at the maximum Vienna can recover her old prosperity, provided the proper steps are taken. Much depends upon the attitude of the United States, and as in any case it will be impossible to recover for a considerable period the debts owed by Austria, it would be good business to forgo them formally.

As a matter of fact the money which is needed for reconstruction is now ready to be advanced the moment America signals her consent not to press her present claims. Indeed, grandiose schemes are being made to create in Vienna a gigantic warehouse for the whole of the Balkans. The country is admirably suited as a vast depot of goods. The facilities which it might provide are greater than those which could be provided by any other country in central Europe.

Vienna should be, it is urged, a sort of market town of Europe. This means, however, that although the commercial machinery for the carrying out of such a scheme exists, other nations will have to abolish tariffs on the Austrian frontier and make it a free country.

There is much business activity relative to the reconstruction of central Europe in Paris at this moment. A number of financiers from various countries of Europe and America are holding more or less informal conferences here. There is considerable optimism in these circles, although it is recognized that unless there can be some international control which would help to reduce the armaments in Balkanized Europe, decrease the budgetary deficits, and lessen the hostilities which now exist besides securing greater political stability, the transitional period of restoration will be prolonged.

It is therefore hoped that although the Washington Conference may not specifically apply itself to these problems, it will at least demonstrate the need of some kind of an association of great nations, and will demonstrate to Americans the vital need of finding markets for exports in the pacified Continent, thus relieving unemployment in the United States. Conversations with Americans in France, who have recently studied, at first hand, conditions in a number of countries, reveal their unanimous desire for some renewed interest in commercial possibilities, provided the work of reconstruction is taken up in earnest.

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $5.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 28, 1921

Book Reviews and Literary News..Page 12
A Literary Letter
Traditions and Future Hopes
A Book of the Week
The Admiration of a Sister
European Drama
Pleasant Reading

Business and Finance.....Page 10
Primary Cotton Goods Markets
Buying at Trade Fair in Leipzig
Excellent Crop of French Wheat
British Hide and Leather Markets
Australian Gold Mining in Future
Sale of 5,000,000 Pounds of Copper
Revival Is Shown in British Trade

Editorials .....Page 14
The Wandering of Ulysses
Impeaching a Secret Order
The Training of Performing Animals
New Biographies
Editorial Notes

General News—
European Matters Strong Factor in Arms Conference 1
How America Can Assist Austrians... 1
Native Factions in India Now Dissent 1
Tariff Bill Must Await New Session.. 1
Attempt to Bar Out Undesirables.... 1
American Stand Excites Anxiety..... 2
More Evidence in Cooperative Case.. 2
Courses Offered on Pacific Nations.. 4
Wilson Influence Opposes Treaties.... 4
Rate Reduction to Be Issue in House. 4
Business Activities in Europe Studied 4
Freight Rates Must Come Down..... 5
Tuning Up in India's Executive..... 6
Australia Taking Stock of Pacific.... 6
Organizing Travel in British Empire 6
Unification of Spain in Progress..... 7
German Control in Alsatian Potash.. 7
Forward Move in English Masonry.. 7
South Africa Has Vital Race Issue.... 8
Japanese Army Is Still in Siberia.... 8
Rand School of Socialism Opens.....11

Illustrations—
"Outward Bound," by Phillip Little.. 3
Pan-American Union Building, Front View 8
Annex and Grounds of Pan-American Union 8
South End of Lake Tahoe, California.13

Labor—
Definite Figures on Unemployment.... 2
Semi-Public Work for Unemployed.... 5

Special Articles—
The Rambler 3
Up Channel 3
Historic Names of Hudson Valley.... 3
On the Neversink 3
The Pan-American Building..... 8
Young India 11

Sporting .....Page 9
Many Candidates at Northeastern
Great Neck Polo Four Wins Title
Highlanders Are Held Scoreless
Pittsburgh Wins and Boston Divides
Good Program of Sport in Ireland

The Home Forum .....Page 13
Right Decision
Lowell and Holmes in England

EUROPEAN MATTERS STRONG FACTOR IN ARMS CONFERENCE

Address by Mississippi Senator Emphasizes This Phase of the Coming Meeting — Opposes Special Treaties of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Beyond the settlement of Far East questions which will occupy the foremost place in the agenda of the forthcoming Conference for the limitation of armaments, certain questions of European concern will exercise a potential influence on the deliberations of the powers that are to convene in Washington on November 12.

In the opinion of some senators the importance of purely European questions in the disarmament fight will loom larger than is generally understood. This phase of the international Conference was touched on at some length by John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, in his address in the Senate declaring his opposition to the special treaties of peace on the ground that they made no provision for the maintenance of peace in general and took no cognizance of the causes of the world war.

The Senator predicted that when the question of reducing armaments is broached at the Council table in Washington it is a foregone conclusion that the representatives of the French Republic will raise the question of future protection for France which was considered by the statesmen at Versailles and which eventuated in the proposed French-English-American Treaty.

European Questions

"There are certain European questions," said Senator Williams, "that must be settled before this great disarmament Conference can reach any practical result. France must receive assurance of safety. France cannot disarm even now, much less when we withdraw our troops from the Rhine, with Germany lying crouching, ready to spring. It is unreasonable to expect her to do it. Clemenceau tried to bring about the assurance of safety among the French people by the agreement of the French-English-American Treaty. I believed all the time that if we had entered into that agreement to protect France from unprovoked attack by Germany there never would have been a German attack. There never would be now. But instead of doing that we have entered into a treaty with her in which we expressly deny that we are parties to her new political boundaries, in which we shift all burden and responsibility as a part of the Versailles Treaty for the return of Alsace and Lorraine and the rectification of the Belgian boundary.

"The disarmament of the world can take place tomorrow, when the Conference meets, provided the treaty between Great Britain, France and the United States—not aggressive, not offensive, but merely to protect France against any future aggression and offensive warfare by the German people—shall be agreed to. There will be no burden. There will be no responsibility. But France naturally feels that if she is thus isolated in Europe—we have already given notice as far as we are concerned that she is isolated from any express agreement, at any rate, and she has been taught for generations that Great Britain will leave her in the lurch whenever the slightest imperial interest demands it, she must keep up her army.

Assurance to Great Britain

"Another thing must be assured before anything can come out of that Conference. Great Britain must be assured that her people in the two islands cannot be starved to death for lack of protection of the trade channels overseas. Eight weeks of lack of importation of foodstuffs would starve the British people. Great Britain, therefore, must either keep a navy that shall control the trade channels of the world across the seas or she must have an agreement between the several parties in this Conference that capture of private property on the high seas, especially foodstuffs, shall not take place at all.

"If Japan must have an egress for her overpopulation, a place under the sun to live in—not a place under the sun, like Germany's ambition, to rule in, but a place to live in—I think we had better quit our needless and useless talk about Japanese peaceably interpenetrating certain parts of the world. Let them go; see to it that there is an open door; see to it that their interpenetration individually is not accompanied by governmental power and militaristic control; see to it that she does not come to your own shores if you do not want her, but leave her free to go everywhere else where people permit her to come."

Enforcement

Unlike some of the other prominent advocates of disarmament, Senator Williams believes that disarmament can be enforced only by a combination of world powers to carry out decrees and covenants for the maintenance of world peace.

"The only question," said Senator Williams, "is whether it shall be a force upon the side of war and violence and law breaking or whether it shall be a force upon the side of law

and peace keeping. You have to have one or the other and the only question is, 'What shall be the greater force?' I am not charging you Republicans with anything very wrong, because the people agreed with you in the election for the once, at any rate, but every one of you agreed that you would not be a party to the force of the better purpose, even if you left the world in anarchy, left every part of it to be the prey of the worst purpose whatever they chose."

British Navy Smaller

Statistics Show Reduction Since 1914 Both of Ships and Personnel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—As the date for President's Harding's Conference for the limitation of armaments draws near, there is much speculation as to who shall go to Washington as the British delegates. Now that it is practically certain that Mr. Lloyd George will be so occupied with the coming Irish conference and the serious problem of unemployment as to preclude him from going, much as he would like to do so, the names of Mr. Bonar Law and Arthur Balfour have been advanced as likely representatives. It is certain that Lord Lee, First Lord of Admiralty, will go, for as far back as March 16, in addressing the annual gathering of the Institute of Naval Architects, he said: "I can say this, that if an invitation comes from Washington, personally I am prepared to put aside all other business, pressing though it may be, in order to take part in a business than which there can be nothing more pressing in the affairs of this world."

Of all the nations taking part in the Washington Conference, Britain alone will be able to say of naval disarmament: "We have already made great reductions since the armistice." Britain's fleet of 38 dreadnaughts and battleships and 10 battle cruisers, a total of 48 modern capital ships, has been reduced to 30 in all. Of this number only 16 are now in full commission, the remainder being on reserve. In March, 1914, there were 38 capital ships in full commission in the British Navy, thus showing a reduction of 22, only one of which embodies the lessons of Jutland, namely the battle cruiser Hood.

Naval Men Fewer by Thousands

In all, since the armistice, 200 ships of various types have been disposed of and orders for three capital ships of the Hood type and 600 ships of other types for the navy have been canceled. In the light of these facts it can be only surmised, when certain American publicists insist that England—as the greatest naval power—should give a lead to the world on naval disarmament, that they are unacquainted with these facts.

The personnel of the fleet has been reduced to 121,700 officers and men as compared with 151,000 in 1914. As for new construction, England has not yet laid down any post-Jutland capital ships except the Hood. The tenders for four of the Hood type with 16-inch caliber guns have been invited for October 1 but no actual work will have been started on them by November 11, when the Conference meets. So that while the United States has 17 post-Jutland ships under construction at present, Great Britain has one completed, namely the Hood, which has only 15-inch guns as against the 16-inch guns on the American ships, and none yet under construction. Japan has eight.

Estimates for Three Years Hence

It is calculated that in 1924 the position as regards capital ships, excluding all vessels more than 10 years old, will be as follows: Great Britain, 13; United States, 23; Japan, 14. In case it might be considered after Sir Percy Scott's campaign against capital ships that destroyers and submarines might give naval supremacy, the position of this class no more than 10 years old will be: for destroyers—Great Britain, 190; United States, 317; Japan, 99. For submarines—Great Britain, 98; United States, 166; Japan, 13.

To put it in another way, the relative percentage of revenue devoted to navies for each of the three countries dominating the Pacific is said to be about 7, 10, and 30 per cent for Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, respectively.

Publicity Advocated

Expense Would Not Be Permitted if People Knew, Says Motor Exporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The question of disarmament is fundamental to the entire economic condition of the world, according to Peter Steenstrup, of the Foreign Trade Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president of the General Motor Export Company, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. Steenstrup believes that better times than the world has ever known will come from the Conference on the limitation of armaments. "We should have open publicity at the coming Conference. The rank and file of people in all countries will never continue present expenditures on armament if the facts are brought fully to light," he said.

"The release of the burden of taxes for battleships and other war material will mean billions of dollars available for the purchase of raw materials and transport which the world, and particularly Europe, needs badly at the present time. Relief of the war burden will pour into civil life a new stimulant, bringing into being a new world condition better than we have realized before.

"The process of European recovery is going to be gradual, though sure, and there is an immediate need for better banking information and better financing for the present day trade. If we are to sell abroad now we must be in a position to give long-term credits. In order to do this it is essential that American banks be in position to furnish accurate information on the financial status of businesses abroad."

Open Hearings Favored

Legal Profession Long Ago Convinced According to Boston Attorney

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Open sessions for the approaching disarmament Conference would be actively supported by a large proportion of the legal profession because of the lawyer's own long experience with both kinds of hearings, the open and the closed, says Reginald Heber Smith, a Boston attorney widely known as the author of "Justice and the Poor" and for his connection with the recent survey of the criminal courts of Cleveland.

Two points regarding this question are clear in the lawyer's mind, continues Mr. Smith. One is that, taking all cases in general, the lawyer has found through long years of much trial procedure that the public hearing is the safest; that when the press is freely admitted and when the court is supported by a fair amount of public interest, the operation of justice is more certain. Of course, there are cases, like those of the juvenile court and other instances where bald defamation of an otherwise good reputation is properly avoided, says Mr. Smith. But in cases which are primarily ethical in nature, and which are of large public import, the people can be trusted, he asserts.

"Furthermore," he continued, "it is absurd to claim that an intelligent public interest like that which is bound to surround the Conference, would, if it were thoroughly informed concerning all that goes on, really prevent the accomplishment of its great purpose. Instead, it would tend to keep the conferees constantly alert to their responsibilities to their millions of fellow countrymen whose desires they are supposed to voice. The open conference would be the safest from the standpoint of actually arriving at a decision to reduce armaments, because if at any time during the course of the sessions the people saw that the conferees were showing signs of failing of their undertaking, a big shout would go up from the people demanding a more sincere application to the real issue.

"A second point to the lawyer is that he sees the nations going through the same development with relation to the world as a whole as have the individuals with relation to the state; that the time is coming when the nations will not be allowed to fight out their differences by means of force, even as individuals have long been forbidden so to do. The nations of the future are going to enjoy fuller prosperity when armament is dispensed with, in the same way that individual citizens in civilized states have discovered that there is a surer means of protection and a more certain guarantee of freedom than is to be found in the carrying of weapons."

Open Door Obstructed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — In an editorial on the coming disarmament Conference, the Illinois State Journal says:

"If the methods of this Conference were to be determined by American sentiment alone, its proceedings, of course, would be public.

"We cannot escape the fact, however, that other nations will sit in this Conference. They are not so sensitive to the wishes of their people on such matters as this. Public sentiment in their countries is not developed along the same lines. There is no definite public sentiment in Japan, for instance, in favor of publicity on the subjects of governmental policy. It is not strongly developed in France or Italy. The diplomatists from these countries will not feel behind them the same urge that American delegates will be conscious of.

"Doubtless the American delegation will seek, in every manner possible, to open the doors of the Conference. They may succeed. We hope they may, but we are not sanguine.

"Other nations, still hide-bound to traditional methods in diplomacy and secretive means of inter-communication, are not likely to take kindly to our idea of an open door."

G. A. R. COMMANDER RALLIES COMRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Speaking at the first business session of the fifty-fifth encampment of the G. A. R., William A. Ketcham, commander-in-chief, summoned the forces of the organization to cast their influence against the "erratic and fitful tendencies of the times." He urged his comrades to hold fast to the ancient landmarks and see to it that all plagues threatening the nation be rendered harmless.

The speaker referred specifically to the Ku Klux Klan as an insidious organization, seeking to be revived in the morning of the Twentieth Century as it died in the evening of the Nineteenth, an organization threatening, as is Bolshevism, the I. W. W., and anarchy, to throw a blight on the "fair name of the land that we saved and still love."

SALSBURY CASE POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, California — The preliminary hearing in the case of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Salsbury of Burbank, charged with manslaughter and failure to provide medical attention for a minor child, which was to have taken place here yesterday, was postponed until today because the deputy district attorney who is in charge of the prosecution was engaged with other business.

AMERICAN STAND EXCITES ANXIETY

Senator, Back From Inter-Parliamentary Union at Stockholm, Says Apprehension Voiced at Failure to Enter the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union that recently met in Stockholm were strongly impressed with the apprehension voiced at the conference over the failure of the United States to take its place in the League of Nations and the feeling among the delegates that this country lacks "sympathy for the very complex difficulties" confronting the nations of Europe.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, who participated in the conference of the union and afterward made an extended tour of Europe, issued a statement yesterday, in which he summarized the first-hand impressions of the political and economic situation. Senator Robinson made several points of interest. He pointed out that there is general apprehension over the refusal of the United States to participate in the League of Nations, and that there is a very widespread feeling that the United States should forgo at least part of the debt owing it by the European countries, and thirdly, that the presence of foreign troops on German soil is a disquieting element in the situation. He added, however, that the German people would view with disfavor the withdrawal of American or British troops so long as French troops remain in the area of occupation.

Germany Wants Americans

"The Inter-Parliamentary Union," said the Senator, "disclosed an emphatic disappointment among the delegates of some of the nationalities represented at the failure of the United States to participate in the League of Nations, and addresses before the Conference implied the fear, if not the conviction, that our people are without sympathy for European peoples in the very complex difficulties now confronting them.

"It is disappointing that the genius of world statesmanship has not brought forward a plan that would assure the execution of the treaty with Germany and thus make possible the withdrawal of all the French, British and American troops from German territory. Germany will not desire the withdrawal of either British or American troops until the French are ready to go, because her people feel that the animosity of the French will manifest itself in very oppressive measures.

"The peoples of Italy, Belgium and France seem quite generally to think that the United States should have remitted the debts which their governments respectively owe us," said Senator Robinson.

Remittance of Debts

"It is astonishing to note that in some places an agitation is in progress calculated to intensify antagonisms which already exist. It is claimed that the United States is wealthy and made comparatively small sacrifices during the war, and that we should now make this additional contribution to the cause of the Allies.

"Every foot of tillable land is being intensively cultivated; everybody in Germany is at work, and there are not union hours. The workmen, however, are well paid, compared with prewar wages, and living costs are very low.

"The German people have set themselves to the mighty task of meeting, if possible, the costs of reparation imposed by the treaty of peace. There is a feeling quite general that this task is impossible of accomplishment; that unless some compromise soon is effected, all business enterprises will collapse.

"The German Government is unpopular as a whole, although I found little desire for the restoration of the monarchy.

"The Germans are a unit in desiring that the American military forces be retained in the occupied area as long as there are any foreign troops kept there. The policy of Commanding-General Allen in the administration of affairs there, has proved very far-sighted and effective.

"Germany will not desire the withdrawal of either the British or American troops until the French are ready to go, because her people feel that the animosity of the French will manifest itself in very oppressive measures.

"One cannot escape a feeling of disappointment in the diplomatic result and of profound fear that the condition which we now call peace, resulting from the Versailles Treaty, may change again to open hostilities when the poor peoples concerned have healed their wounds and rested."

FULL PUBLICITY AT CONFERENCE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Women today demand to know all the "ifs" and "whys" of both national and international affairs for since, as citizens, they have a voice in the affairs of their own country, they wish to be able to use that voice intelligently, according to Miss Helen Varick Boswell, president of the Women's Forum of New York, a club which devotes itself to discussion and consideration of national and international affairs.

"I am heartily in favor of disarmament and I hope that the Conference will be as open as the exigencies of the different countries will stand," said Miss Boswell to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "I am delighted that the President has called a Conference for that purpose and that he has called it here in the United States. And knowing that the tendency of our own country is toward the greatest openness in matters of diplomacy, I have faith to believe that there will be as generous an amount of publicity concerning the questions considered and the conclusions reached as is compatible with the attitude of the older nations that will be associated in the Conference. I believe that the demand of this country is for full and free discussion of all questions considered, of all needs, and of all results, and that that desire will permeate and dominate the entire Conference.

"The women of this country, especially since the war, feel that they should have real knowledge on which to base their actions. They feel that they have an integral part in the knowledge of the conduct of politics in their own localities and in their own state and nation and that they should be equally cognizant of international affairs. The war has aroused in women a greater interest than ever before, not only in the interests of their own country, but of the whole world of which their own country is one part."

MORE EVIDENCE IN COOPERATIVE CASE

Application for Appointment of Receiver of Chicago Society Referred to Master in Chancery for Further Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An application for immediate appointment of a receiver for the Cooperative Society of America, a "common law trust," which has sold $13,500,000 worth of beneficial interests for the purpose of operating a chain of grocery stores, pending further investigation of its books, was referred to C. B. Morrison, federal Master in Chancery, by E. A. Evans, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the District Court, following a hearing in his chambers here yesterday.

The original issue is an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed by three certificate holders of the society. Judge Evans heard the first arguments and, deciding the initial points against the society, referred the whole matter to Mr. Morrison, who was instructed to take testimony and make findings as to facts and law.

In the course of the hearing, Mr. Morrison had the books of the society produced in evidence. The attacking attorneys uncovered facts which they regarded as sufficient for the temporary appointment of a receiver. They told Judge Evans that such a move was necessary in order to protect the assets from further impairment, pending a complete investigation.

Judge Evans, however, said that great injury might be done the trust estate by a temporary receivership, if it later developed that they had committed no act of bankruptcy, whether solvent or not. He therefore asked Mr. Morrison to proceed with his hearings, and enlarged the master in chancery's powers to include the authority to recommend a receiverhsip if at any time during the investigation he judged it necessary.

Arguments will now pivot on whether or not the three petitioners have provable claims in bankruptcy. Judge Evans said that from the evidence presented to him he would think they did have provable claims, but further disclosures might indicate the contrary. He pointed to the fact that only the attacking attorneys have so far introduced testimony and evidence and that the defendants must be given an opportunity to present their side of the case before any drastic steps are taken.

BROTHERHOOD VOTE FAVORS A STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Railroad union officials here to count the strike ballots of their organization assert that they are finding the sentiment among the workers strongly in favor of a walkout. This does not mean, however, that the officials of the unions will necessarily sanction such action. The result of the ballot will not be definitely known until next week, when the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America, meet with the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, already here, to decide whether or not a strike will be necessary to obtain working conditions and rules which they assert have been taken away from them by the United States Railway Labor Wage Board.

HINES FORCES WIN FIRST LEGAL VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—John J. Hines, who is contesting for the nomination for borough president, as a test of the strength of Charles F. Murphy in the Democratic Party, obtained another advantage late yesterday afternoon when Judge Isador Wasservogel, on allegations of fraud uncovered by the examination of ballots, granted an order to show cause, returnable next Monday, why a new primary should not be held.

DEFINITE FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Statistics Place 3,500,000 Out of Work, With Veterans in Worst Position—Danger of a Break at the Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the first definite agreements to come out of the unemployment conference as to emergency measures for bringing industry back to normal are the conclusions reached in the session of the Committee on Manufactures yesterday. Settling back into comparative harmony after a preliminary dispute on the question of wage reductions, declared strictly forbidden by the leaders of the conference, the committee made the following recommendations, which will be formulated and presented to the full conference when it convenes on October:

Complete registration and classification should be made of all unemployed persons in all the municipalities of the country. Local as well as national consideration of the question must be based on definite information as to the burden to be relieved before relief measures are undertaken, it is held.

These lists should be certified, and made available to local manufacturers.

Part Time Policy

An agreement should be reached by manufacturers that they will take on as many additional workers as possible, working on part time. This policy of "spreading the work out thin," with resulting wage cuts, has been opposed heretofore by Labor, but it was agreed that as an emergency measure, it was preferable to the suffering entailed by large unemployment in the cities.

The question of wage reductions is one which is causing uneasiness in more than one committee room. Outwardly, the work of the conference is proceeding smoothly enough; but it is pointed out by interested observers that with such persons as Charles Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and W. H. Stackhouse, president of the National Implements and Vehicle Association, sitting at the same council table with such "bred in the bone" Labor leaders as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mrs. Sarah Conboy, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America, any reference to the "contentious questions," declared taboo, may cause trouble.

It has been declared with increasing frequency by employers that the most obvious and immediate remedy for unemployment is a reduction of wages, with consequent speeding up of production.

Danger of a Break

The first proposal of this nature broached within the closed doors of the Manufacturers' Committee, it is understood, met with a determined opposition by the Labor minority. According to latest reports the efforts of powers "higher up" in the guiding of the conference resulted in a quick steering into safer waters, with the wage question relegated to the scrap basket, at least for the present, while the committee devoted most of its time yesterday to consideration of emergency measures less fraught with discord.

It has become evident that if the conference is not to become separated into definite Capital and Labor groups, it will require an infinite amount of vigilance and tact on the part of Secretary Hoover and Administration officials, who have determined that the only safe course is to steer wide of questions in which there can be no common ground. It is known, however, that Labor considers that its representation on the conference is proportionately too small and that it is therefore on the defensive against any subtle encroachment on its declared rights which may be advocated by the employer group as a remedial measure. Even if successful in agreeing on emergency measures while leaving such questions out of consideration, Labor leaders declare frankly that no permanent policy, such as was stressed by President Harding as one of the aims of the conference, can be reached while they are still forbidden.

First Open Meeting

The first open hearing of the unemployment conference, held yesterday morning by the Committee on Statistics, brought to light facts upon which Herbert Hoover, chairman of the conference, declared in his opening address to the conferees any solution of the problem must be based; that, according to reliable statistics, carefully checked up from various sources, there are 20 to 25 per cent fewer persons employed in industry than was the case a year ago. While unemployment in normal times averages about 1,500,000, there are at present more than 3,500,000 workers out of employment.

Witnesses called before the committee emphasized the fact that a great many statistics heretofore published had been of a misleading nature. The above figures were quoted by R. R. Luts, of the National Industrial Conference Board, from a recent survey conducted by the board, and have been checked up from various sources. It it believed they are as nearly exact as can be secured.

Veterans' Position Worst

The committee was told by Harry G. Jacobs of New York that the situation bears especially heavily upon former service men, since, according to statistics collected by the American Legion and government agencies, there are 500,000 former service men looking for work at the present time, comprising more than one-sixth of the total number of unemployed persons. In New York City alone, said Mr. Jacobs, there are 75,000 idle veterans, and 75 per cent of these are unskilled workers.

"The greatest problem we have to face," declared Mr. Jacobs, "is that of finding a place for the unskilled, often illiterate former service man. Employers are willing and sympathetic but cannot make places for this undesirable type of labor."

Asked why the former service man was comparatively the worst off of any class, Mr. Jacobs said that it was because his name was placed last on industrial payrolls after the war, and was consequently the first to be dropped.

"The only thing which will afford any relief in this situation is the opening up of training camps as rehabilitation centers where these men may be taught some trade, so that they may no longer be merely 'a drug on the market,'" he concluded.

Unemployment in Massachusetts, which because of its large number of industrial establishments, has been regarded as of particular importance, was discussed by Roswell F. Phelps of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry.

Lines of Work Changed

The trouble in Massachusetts, according to the testimony of Mr. Phelps, is one which has been hinted at by industrial heads in other sections also, but which, he asserted, has been pretty conclusively established by employment returns from Labor organizations and employers alike; there is enough work for all who desire it, but not in the particular lines and at the wages which the workers demand. Industrial workers are trying to stick to the same lines which proved so remunerative in war times, regardless of the fact that shifting in the Labor market was inevitable.

About 25 per cent fewer people are working in industrial establishments throughout the State than in the summer of 1920, while in some industries, as in textiles, the unemployment goes as high as 36 per cent, as compared with a year ago. Wages average about 40 to 45 cents an hour as compared with 60 to 65 cents during war time; and the unwillingness of the people to accept the reduction as inevitable is to blame for much of the unemployment; he declared.

"To be perfectly frank," said Mr. Phelps emphatically, "there is only a lack of employment at wages people will accept. They cannot get what they think they should, and have not yet come to the extreme want which will drive them to take anything."

Legion Conference Called

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—John G. Emery, national commander of the American Legion, has called a legion unemployment conference to meet at the national headquarters on Friday, September 30.

Those called for the conference are A. A. Sprague, Chicago; William R. McCauley, Springfield, Illinois; Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Gilbert Deppman, Cincinnati, and G. W. Wickersham Jr. of New York City.

The conference will consider what Mr. Emery says is the most pressing question before the legion, now that the disabled veterans have been properly taken care of through legislation. The conference will determine by what means the legion can take care of the unemployed veterans in a national way. They will have for their guidance figures obtained through questionnaires sent to all local posts of the legion. The questionnaires have been returned to headquarters and they represent, Mr. Emery says, the most comprehensive survey of the unemployment situation thus far made.

Most of the unemployed men, he thinks, are former service men.

WOMEN AT POLITICAL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Democratic state convention which met here Tuesday, waived political traditions by electing a woman as one of the secretaries. The atmosphere of the convention was quite unlike those of all former years, in that women constituted about half of those in attendance.

THEATRICAL

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In WILLIAM COLLIER'S Rollicking Comedy
"THE HOTTENTOT"

Change-of-Co-Partnership Sale

Entire Stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing at Reduced Prices

Retirement of a Talbot Co. Partner Causes a Great Sale to convert stock into cash.

Here are a few sample items:

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$35 Suits $20.50
$40 Suits $24.50
$45 Suits $29.50
$50 Suits $34.50
$60 Imp. Tweeds $39.50
$65 Imp. Tweeds $44.50

Sport Suits
For Young Men Who Want Real Style
$35 Suits $22.50
$40 Suits $29.50
$45 Suits $34.50
$50 Suits $39.50

Knitted Vests
$7.50 to $9 Values—New rich colorings; for golf, business, general wear; 20 styles; sizes 35 to 48 ..... $5.75

Suits of Choicest Woolens
$60 Suits $44.50
$65 Suits $49.50
$70 Suits $54.50
$75 Suits $54.50
$80 Suits $59.50

All Motor Liveries Reduced
$60 Liveries $47.50
$55 Liveries $44.50
$50 Liveries $39.50
$45 Sharkskins $35.50
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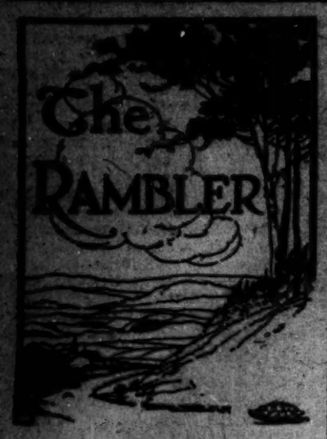


Les Jeunes

There are times when, becoming a little bored with the vociferousness of "les jeunes," I am inclined to lose patience, but when this happens, a saving waft of memory comes over me and I think on the days, before war canterized our luxury, when I used to see daily in the Oxford bookshops translations of Tibullus and translations of Propertius and translations of Ovid and of any other one that it likes you to mention. When I think on this, I quite understand the feelings of "les jeunes;" Englished, their name would mean as much, but "les jeunes" is a little something that we have borrowed from the French and I am told that it is a very knowing phrase. When these translations spread their broad, blameless backs before me on the counters of the Oxford books, I used to think that as these authors had been translated many times before, the ingenious translators might have tried their fists at something a century or two nearer daylight. Of course, Ovid is all right, not a word can be said against Horace, in nowise do I diminish their fame and their merits; indeed, a Latinless United States is a mute and melancholy witness to freedom from the classics, but when I wandered down the High or gazed into a window on Broad Street, I used to feel that it should not be overlooked that a number of writers had done work since the days when the toga was a garment of common form. I cannot quite describe the feeling that I had; I can only say that it was one of rays of sunlight turned wooden, of a sense that I must read a copy-book in a schoolroom and find de Maupassant and O. Henry in those arid bounds.

And if I felt this way, I cannot much blame "les jeunes" for feeling as they do, though it would be pleasanter, perhaps, if they expressed themselves somewhat differently. As to this, however, one can be hopeful, because when "les jeunes" have recovered from their indignation, they can address themselves to their undoubted virtues and one of these will be style. Because they choose sometimes to go to extremes, is no excuse for me to pretend that I do not understand their feelings, because I do and I felt the same way when as a child I was bottle fed on Corneille and Racine, of whose entire and invincible dreariness I shall forever be convinced.

Where "les jeunes" a little err is when they allow themselves to think that style can be manufactured and that the formula for this is simply to disregard the writing of yesterday. Style cannot be tied down to a period. We cannot dispense with the past, however much it may displease us in the way of anticipated excellence, and sometimes "les jeunes" give one the impression that they are going to deal very briskly and severely with the past. They are welcome to do so if it involves attacking well-thumbed ideas and themes whose interest long ago rattled in its dessication; we really must have savor and liveliness.

This is dangerous ground for me to tread, I must admit, for the definitions of liveliness are distracting and sometimes "les jeunes" form a conception of liveliness that is melancholy in the extreme, as Thackeray pointed out when speaking of "gaudeamus igitur." But all the same, liveliness and savor we must have, in order that we may see how good the past has been and that we may perceive the treasures that it holds out to us. When the conscript fathers grow impatient with "les jeunes," they had best remember that George Meredith must have been "un jeune" once upon a time, but mighty few of the conscript fathers have shown themselves equal to Shaving a Shagpat. That is just where the trouble is: it is these uncomfortable, original men of genius that play pranks with the steady, unoriginal, successful men. Along comes Meredith, who has acquired a vocabulary that jewels his style to the mystification and anger of the successful established and has added to his offense by airy thinking, and what happens? He is cursed in the name of Methuselah and left to his dreadful youth.

Do not misunderstand me: some of "les jeunes," in prose, at least, seem to fancy that they can dispense with style, a view that maturity probably will modify, but they cannot dispense with it, any more than they can dispense with the beauty that some of them seem to worship. You must go to the past for style, unless you choose to evolve one as Carlyle did. He seems to have been pleased with it, but that is no reason why I should be.

Perhaps one thing that has hindered "les jeunes" and their proper reception has been that the unoriginal and commonplace public confuse the literary "jeunes" with them that hew stone and paint. You cannot well blame a simple man that has been saturated with Milton and Burke and Fielding if he gets the idea that he must read and admire in print what corresponds to some of the sculpture and painting that are gravely exhibited today. The charms of some of the sculpture and the dazzling drawing of some of the pictures warrant a cautious man in hanging back before the genius of tomorrow, even if he does recognize that some of the pedagogic rules and axioms of yesterday were never worth a rap. He sees a figure called "Evening" or "Morning," or by some such trifling title, and he thinks, shuddering to himself, that the print that corresponds to it will be even worse. Having so thought and shuddered, he betakes himself with a comfortable sigh to Gibbon and Hazlitt, never wotting that he may have missed some really excellent things that are but a few minutes out of the press; above all, never wotting that he may have missed a great chance to become a discoverer, and that is a very fine thing indeed.

But "les jeunes" stand not especially for what they write, but for what they feel when they write; like Goethe, they want more light, and the aspiration is commendable. If they think, in their innocence, that beauty is an end in itself, why let us be honest with them and say that most of us have wished that that same might be true; and then let us be firm with them and say that it is an empiric fact that beauty is nothing of the sort, but the rottenest, falsest, slipperiest, and weakest of ambitions when it is not ballasted and completed with that goodness of which we are all perfectly well aware. In letters, as in painting and sculpture, goodness, that is, real goodness that strives and blesses and wins, real goodness is the most beautiful thing there is. It is not the goodness of Helen Pendennis and Pamela, but a lovely, living, palpitating quality that makes us adore and bend the knee. It charms us, and in the same moment of time, makes us to revere. This being so, I hope that "les jeunes" will pay it not a little attention. I hardly think that this position is mid-Victorian, for I have never seen anything particularly superior about that period; to the outward seeming, men and women behaved better than they had, but I think that this is as far as praise can go. In one respect, their "cocksureness," as Huxley called it, they sinned far deeper than do the restless "jeunes," for they demanded no light, believing that they had made it to all eternity.

J. H. S.

THE TROPIC BIRD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Linnæus gave the name of phaëthon to the tropic bird he was doubtless thinking of the son of Helios in Greek mythology, who attempted to drive his father's celestial chariot in the glowing path of the sun. Those who have watched the phaëthon's flight at prodigious altitudes have reasons to believe that the name is not ill chosen.

"The tropic bird," says Nuttall, "soaring perpetually over the tepid seas, where it dwells without materially straying beyond the verge of the ecliptic, seems to attend the car of the sun under the mild zone of the tropic and advises the mariner with unerring certainty of his entrance within the torrid climes."

This service, coupled with the impulse to announce the approach to land, have won from sailors the title of pilot bird but more often it is called "the bos'n," owing to its central tail-feathers resembling a marlinspike.

In many ways the tropic bird reminds one of the frigate or gull. It has a slightly curved bill of yellow or reddish color. The general plumage is white, or ivory, tinged with pink, and very soft and satiny. The two middle pair of tail-feathers are attenuated and greatly elongated like the pheasant's. The largest and best known variety is the red-bill, which measures 40 inches in length.

On the Mascerine and islands of the Hawaiian archipelago, the red-bill tropic bird rears its young, while its relative, the yellow-bill, occupies the Antilles and Bermuda for nesting purposes. It builds no nest, but deposits a single bottle-brown egg in a rock crevice or depression in the sand. It is strictly a bird of the sea, flying for days hundreds of miles from land, sleeping and resting on the water.

Of all the birds that fly over the ocean's wide expanse few, if any, present such a beautiful spectacle as the handsome tropic bird. High in the heavens it appears with its snow-white streaming plumes, tracing its way like a comet across the field of blue and signaling earth-bound dwellers a message from loftier spheres. Occasionally, one will light on the rigging of a ship, far at sea. The coral-red bill, satin white plumage, long streaming tail with shafts of black, make this a very beautiful bird which one will not easily forget.

Moscow's Handwritten Books

There has been in existence in Moscow since October, 1920, a "Bookshop of Authors" selling books in manuscript. Owing to printing difficulties many Russian authors have had to copy their books themselves and even illustrate them. Some of the handwritten books are being illuminated by famous artists. Every autographed book which is to be sold in the "Bookshop of Authors," is being registered. The number of pages, the size, the price, the contents, illustrations and so on, all are given. Among the authors taking part in the "enterprise" are Andrei Biely, Boris Zaitsev, Iv. Lazarevski, P. Muratov, Feodor Sologub, Georgi Tshulkov and A. Yacovlev, all of them writers of repute in Russia.

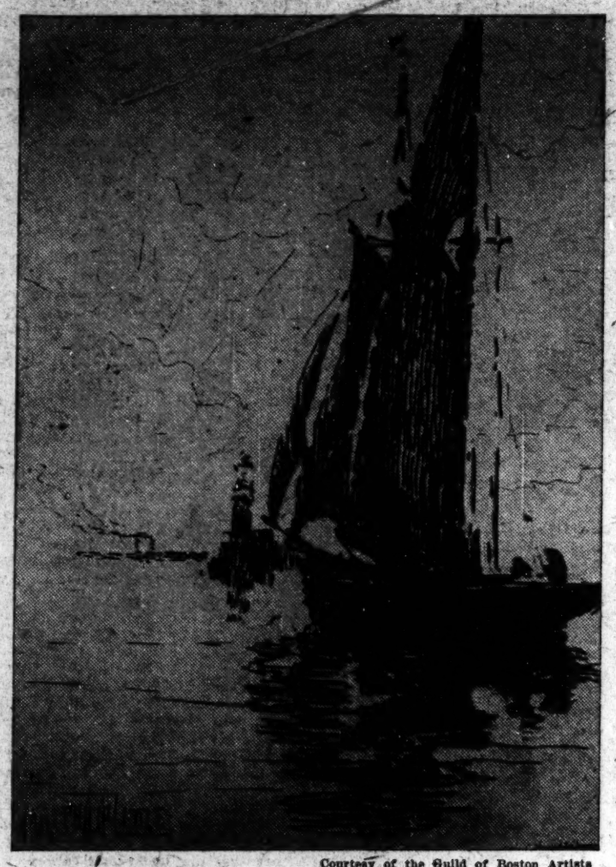
The appearance of the books presents a great variety both in form and material; white and colored paper, millboard, and even bank notes, sail cloth and birch bark are being used for text and cover as well. There is no less variety with regard to the type of the books. There are being "edited" novels, poetry, memoirs and studies on art. P. Muratov is producing the third volume of his "Visions of Italy." The prices of the handwritten books vary from 1000 to 25,000 rubles in accordance with market prices, which in Soviet Russia are rising continuously.

UP CHANNEL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A sailing cruise, when the sun shines every day and the wind blows fair, is one of the rarer pleasures of this world, at any rate in waters known to English yachtsmen. But when such a time does come it compensates for much.

An almost perfect cruise was one from Lymington, on the Solent, to Shoreham. The month was June, the best month for the Channel, and the water was warm and settled. For some days previously, sea breezes had followed the sun round by day, and had been succeeded by northerly land breezes at night. The northerly breeze was just falling off in the morning as the yacht slipped her moorings at Lymington and dropped down the river on the last of the ebb. At the mouth of the river we lost the breeze entirely, but had hardly time to miss it before the sails filled up again with a southwesterly air, and the yacht sped away with wind and tide for Cowes.



Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists

"Outward Bound," from the etching by Philip Little

Doing Nothing, Thinking Nothing

This was one of those days when it was really good to be at sea. Warmth, a bright sun and the gentle motion of the boat together combined to produce a pleasing feeling of indolence. With sheets off and a light wind there is nothing to do, and the crew have the rare privilege of being thoroughly idle with a good conscience. They sprawl about on the deck, thinking of nothing, and even the helmsman has his head on his disengaged hand without thought of a gybe. But the wind is too light to break an egg if the ship does gybe, so every one dozes on, while the strong tide carries them onward.

In this fashion the yacht ran past the little lost harbor of Newton on the island, past the entrance to Beaulieu River, and past Cowes roads and the entrance to Southampton Water. A big South American liner was just coming down from Southampton and, as she rounded the buoy on the end of Calshot bank, she turned and sped away down the Solent. A few yachts were racing near Cowes, and the King's Britannia lay at her moorings off the Royal Yacht Squadron's lawn. Portsmouth and Ryde now became visible, and the yacht's head was put for the Spit fort off Portsmouth Harbor. Osborne Castle was passed, and its fine woods, and then gradually the Isle of Wight receded on the starboard hand while the mainland toward Portsmouth came up on the port bow.

The wind was sometimes light and sometimes a little fresher, but with the tide the yacht made good way, and we read the time on Portsmouth Town Hall at 4 o'clock, six hours from Lymington. As we passed the harbor mouth we saw the old Victory lying at her moorings. A dreadnaught lay outside in Spithead, and tenders and launches ran to and fro between her and the harbor. At length we passed the Spit fort and later went through the opening in the nets across Spithead. There was now a little more swell, for we were in the open channel. The Isle of Wight lay to the south, with the cliffs of Shanklin visible beyond Bembridge. Southeast the Nab Tower rose tall and black out of the sea.

Bound for Chichester Harbor

The coast hereabouts is studded with shoals, and a careful course must be kept. Past Southsea lies Langston Harbor, and before the entrance are the Winners shoals. We kept well out to avoid them, although the tide was by now well up. The flood began to set in up Spithead and we had difficulty in carrying on over it in the light wind. Houses, bowered in trees, now showed up ahead on a low shore. This was Hayling Island, which lies between Langston and Chichester harbors, forming the eastern wall of one and the western wall of the other. The island runs out to a long shingle bank and round the point of this we had to make to enter Chichester Harbor, for which place we were bound.

Skillfully steering over the shoals known as the Poles, outside Chichester Harbor, the skipper brought the yacht close in to the point and round it in deep water into the entrance to the harbor. The tide was still flowing into the harbor, and without a breeze the boat was carried in.

Not another house or sign of life was to be seen. When past the entrance we found ourselves on a broad sheet of water several miles wide. In the far distance was Thorney Island, with great elms on it, but hardly any suggestion of houses. In the east, Chichester Cathedral spire rose over the trees, and the line of the South Downs closed the view to the north. No craft were on the water and no ripple disturbed its surface.

Taking out the sweeps we pulled the boat into the middle of this great lake, keeping, however, along a channel marked by poles. Here we let go our anchor, and, as the tide turned and ran out beneath us, we watched the wooded shores fade in the dusk.

After dark a glimmer of light appeared some miles away and came toward us. It was a boat rowed by two men. At intervals during the early part of the night we heard them near us, and then they pulled off shoreward and the sound of oars on rowlocks died away.

We Take to the Sweeps

The next morning the land breeze again lasted till we cleared the harbor, and then left us whistling for the day wind. None came for some time and we had to take to the sweeps. Our course was southeast for the Looe Stream, which is the channel round Selsea Bill, inside the Owers shoals. For an hour or two we pulled, and then the day breeze sprang up from the west and quickly bore us away toward the Bill. Again we tasted the pleasures of idleness. Hayling and Chichester Harbor Beach receded over the stern and the Nab Tower was soon abaft the beam. Two strange craft with people standing on them appeared ahead, but when we came up to them they were two great mooring buoys with cormorants perched on top. Some had their wings held out to dry. Guillemots swam and dived round the boat, and occasionally porpoises plunged across our bows. About midday the Mixen beacon, a 40-foot pole standing on the rocks off the Bill, showed up ahead; and soon we saw in the sea two small black dots—the Street and the Pullar buoys—which mark the western entrance to the Looe Stream. We steered for them and, passing between, were carried swiftly up the Channel on the strong tide toward the Mixen. When this was due north, we knew that we were through the Looe and could head east by north for Shoreham. We were now past the Bill and could see the shore receding eastward toward Bognor. The bight formed by the Bill on its eastern side is known as the Park. There is good anchorage here as long as the wind is from the west.

We held on, however, hoping to make Shoreham that day. It was still quite fine but hazy, and the wind fell very light. Regretfully taking out the sweeps as Littlehampton came abeam we pulled away for Worthing and about 8 o'clock we found ourselves within a mile of Worthing Pier. The tide now began to ebb strongly inshore and we could make no way against it. We therefore cast anchor in two fathoms of water about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and waited for the morning flood. It was a calm without a ripple on the water.

The end of the cruise came next morning. At 4 o'clock we weighed anchor and with a northerly breeze ran quickly past Worthing and Lancing to Shoreham Harbor, entering a little before high water.

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JOHN'S DAUGHTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

He had departed from the custom of having two or three men associated with him in the laundry and, instead, he maintained it alone. There were always piles and piles of packages on the shelves over his head, ticketed with their flamboyant bits of cerise paper, to testify mutely to hard work. Then on the enormous flat table over which he worked with his sprinklers and his irons there were snowy piles of things which waited to be ironed. It seemed far too much work for one man to do. One wondered how he ever had it done on Saturday night. It seemed doubtful if he ever could get time to sleep. How was it possible with all that work to do? But, of course, it was manifestly impossible likewise to tell from looking at him, for he had the habitual expression of a person half asleep anyway.

His name was Quong Lei. A good many people, in that manner which is meant to be at once patronizing and humorous, called him "John," a name he didn't like. He invariably answered softly to the name, but if the persons addressing him so had not lost penetration in carelessness they would have observed that he really considered them of little or no account.

Quong Lei lived, aside from his work in the front and visible part of his shop, in two rooms behind it. One was a combination of living and sleeping room and kitchen. The other belonged to his little girl. Everything that Quong Lei did in life was to the end that his daughter might be surrounded by beauty and wisdom. It wasn't an interesting neighborhood in which to live. It had a crowded and commercial atmosphere and great and constant noise.

Of course, in the neighborhood about the shop the American children wouldn't play with her. Quong Lei didn't particularly wish them to, but he disliked to see the droop of the baby lips when he saw how she noted their withdrawal from her as she passed them in the street. However, Quong Lei came from a people which believed that inner peace could be had in the midst of outward confusion and disappointment, so he did not look elsewhere for a substitute for the shop and the rooms back of it.

Instead he took serious counsel with some of his friends when they gathered while the city slept to discuss the things in which they were interested. Talk of important political changes in China was pushed aside in order that he might have their advice about things which were strange to him but which he wished to accomplish satisfactorily. For instance, they guided him to a reputable furniture store where an uninterested salesman spent much time in showing him painted furniture for children, and had his reluctance in what he considered unprofitable expenditure of time suddenly changed to incredulous satisfaction with the receipt of an order which meant a large bill. The business was transacted with a large amount of talk by the salesman and not more than a dozen words by Quong Lei. Of course it was not to be expected that the salesman should understand what a Chinese laundryman wanted with delicately painted furniture or why he was so annoyingly fastidious about what sort of birds were painted on it. But when business is good, one is not too curious.

So it had come about that, while Quong Lei's room was ordinary and very gloomy, the other room was made into a place which would have more than satisfied the pert little girls who stared rudely and whispered at the wistful, flowerlike beauty of Quong Lei's daughter as he took her to walk in the park on Sundays. An expensive man had been required to paint pictures of animals and verses on the walls and was told sharply that he would be amply paid for the time he spent in correcting his own stupid blunders. The lowering alley was shut away by misty green and white curtains which veiled the windows and muffled noises which frequently echoed through them. And there in the lovely room, lovely enough to Quong Lei's exacting care to serve as a background for his little girl, she lived, with wind-bells to make her smile and with beauty all about her.

She did not go to the neighborhood school. Once, in their meddlesome, well-meaning way, several women called energetically on Quong Lei to explain that they understood he was keeping a small child shut up there all the time, and to give him a chance to explain in turn before they faced the disagreeable alternative of acquainting the police with such an outrage. It was never fully known, exactly, what was said. Quong Lei smiled gently, vaguely, as the women left. They did not smile. They never consulted the police and they never returned. Strangely enough, neither did they ever discuss again, outside, the possibility that there was a child imprisoned in the laundry.

There was a simple little card hanging in the window of the laundry which announced that, between the hours of 12 and 2, and 6 and 8 o'clock each day the laundry would remain closed. Sundays, of course, all day. Sometimes impatient men who desired fresh collars and shirts in a hurry made a disturbance at the front door, rattled the knob furiously and shouted imperative things. But the door never opened. That is, until the hours when the card stated that it would properly reopen.

Why should Quong Lei's daughter go to the neighborhood school when Quong Lei spends four hours every day teaching her, with greatest patience, her letters and numbers, imparting to her in very simple word-pictures the early teachings of some of the ancient philosophers, and preparing her in countless ways for "a long life of great usefulness for which future generations should revere her"?

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HISTORIC NAMES OF HUDSON VALLEY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Because of the vicissitudes of the region's early history; having undergone in calm, picturesque disregard, four extended occupations by as many peoples; the Hudson River Valley exhibits one of America's most variegated displays of names. Indians, Dutch, Huguenots (of the Palatinate), English, and, later, Yankees; their local names crowd the modern atlas. An attempt to delve into origins at once brings one face to face with the entire range of history in the region, from the Civil War back into the nebulous depths of Indian legend. Perhaps 400 years have contributed toward making today's "Postal Guide" for New York State contain the remarkable office-list it does.

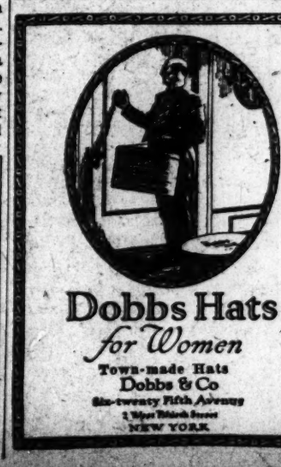
Manhattan, an Indian word which doesn't mean what its euphony suggests, but comes from two words signifying "hilly island," on one side the river, and Hoboken, of uncertain Dutch ancestry on the other, form a verbal gateway to this land of fascinating names. It might be mentioned in passing Manhattan (to go north up the once "Mauritius River") that there is between it and Poughkeepsie a tie of unique distinction, namely, that seventeenth century historians and cartographers are found to have spelled each in no less than 42 different ways!

Staten Island, Harlem, Spuyten Duyvil, Duykman's, four cognomens of the metropolitan area, are, of course, of Dutch origin. Across the river, present Weehawken comes direct from the natives' name for the Palisades: Wehawk-en—"rocks that resemble trees." On the maps northward we meet such places as Mohonk ("on the great skycop"); New Paltz (New Palatinate); Pocantico ("river view"); Cummunipaw (Indian etymology legendary); Tappan Zee (from Holland); Yonkers ("yonk heer"—young master, which gives soil to the perennial witticism: "Well, what are yonkers, anyway?" Why it became plural, history revealeth not); Hardenberg and Wittenberg (both German Huguenot); and Susquehanna ("the Crooked River").

Westchester County, an appellation now so plainly Anglicized and a region so thickly populated with New York's rich, was in the old days called, not unprophetically, by the Indians, Laap-hawach-king — "place where beads are strung." Tarrytown, made famous by Irving, came through several transformations; named Terwen Drop, or Wheat Town; that became hybridied to Terwe Town, then lapsed into Tarry-town. In the Dutch, "kill" meant creek, and the land is still drained by Catskill, Peekskill, Fishkill, Wallkill, Kaaterkill, Platte-kill, Sawkill, and a score besides. Ossining (later the Dutch corrupted it to Sing Sing), an Indian name for "stone upon stone," is a most striking coincidence, in view of the establishment there of the world's most noted prisons. Poughkeepsie, the unspellable, is not of Dutch origin as one would guess, but is a rendering of Apo-keep-sinck—"safe and pleasant harbor." Albany, straight English now, was formerly Rensselaerwyck—Heer van Rensselaer's holding—later Nasgau, later Fort Orange. Kingston, for so many years New York Colony's and New York State's capital, was never anything but Wiltwyck—"wild district"—on the old maps, what time its present small suburb, Rondout (Dutch for earthwork) was the most up-and-coming trading post on the whole "Groot Riviere." Matteawan is so called from a sub-tribe of the Wappingi, of which Wappinger's Falls is a present reminder. The euphonious trio, Kinderhook, Rhinebeck, and Coxsackie, are obviously Hollandish.

The river village, Esopus, which was probably from "seepus," a river in the Amsterdam patois, it seems hard to believe once surpassed (as "Karkarton" until nearly 1700) both Albany and Kingston in trade and population.

To conclude, by adding to this archæologist's treasure trove, St. Remy, New Hamburg, Huguenot, for the Rhine Huguenots; Cornwall, Troy, Highland, for the English; Saugerties (Zaargertjes, "the little saw-miller"), Schoharie, Haverstraw for the Dutch; Schoharie, Ashokan, Manitou, for the Indians; Bear Mountain, Beacon, Woodstock, for the Yankees, is only to commence the catalogue, is just to hint at the endless mines of lore, legend and struggle which it is so absorbing to delve into, once you begin.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NEW YORK

ON THE NEVERSINK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Somehow my thoughts will wander
Off up the Neversink;
The city walks grow softer,
Now I steal along its brink:
Up along its valley bottoms, Knee-deep in spring and morn,
'Round the homeland where the loamland
Lies ready for the corn.
It's always bad for business
In the May-month, if I think
Of the birds, the trout, the cascades,
Up on Neversink.

Come times old mem'ries beckon,
And the Catskills come to town;
In The Street is scent of balsam;
Gurgling waters drown
The rush and roar of traffic. Then my city heart is torn
For a homeland where the loamland
Is greened with springing corn.
Sales and dividends must suffer;
Ah, there is no money link
'Tween the strife of Lower Broadway,
And peaceful Neversink.

October days it's harder
To forget the highland farm;
Where the drowsy woods are spell-bound
By Autumn's gold-red charm.
Now I know the deer-buck's braver
With the velvet off his horn;
The homeland with its loamland
Has garnered in its corn.
Ay, it's always bad for business
In October, if I shrink
From the daily grind of Wall Street
To dream of Neversink.

Lange Koch's Progress

Lange Koch, who has experienced some reverses which, however, now appear to have been overcome, according to news just received from one of the Danish state officials in Greenland, set out for his adventurous sledging expedition round the north of Greenland on about March 15 with 40 sledges, bound in the first instance for Peary Land.

He spent December and January in the Upernivik district with two Cape York Eskimos, and made arrangements with two more men to meet him at Tassiussak, in order to assist him with the transport of some of his things across Melville Bay. These two Eskimos, however, did not turn up, and Koch was therefore compelled to leave some of his things behind, 20 miles south of the Devil's Thump.

At Wilcox Point the Dutch Government official, who accompanied the explorer a couple of days' journey beyond Wilcox Point, and Koch met a number of Cape York sledges southward bound, and although they had spent 17 days crossing down over the Melville Bay, Lange Koch engaged two of these Eskimos to carry his things, which had been left behind; Northword, the Danish official, undertaking to find food for the dogs and provisions for the return journey.

Having accompanied the explorer as far as the new ice, the Danish official discovered fresh tracks of sledges and felt sure that they had passed Koch's auxiliary sledges. He therefore pushed ahead to the Kitsorssak station and there, as he had surmised, found the Eskimos with the sledges in question.

These Eskimos, however must have overrated the strength of their dogs, for they had to discharge their load at the Tom Island below an ice mountain, although they did ultimately reach Cape York.

An expedition to Washington Land was arranged for the summer by Lange Koch under the leadership of I Noe Nygaard, formerly in charge of Knud Rasmussen's Thule station.

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NEW YORK

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN EUROPE STUDIED

American at Home After Three Months in England, France and Germany, Tells in Interview of His Impressions

The following article deals with the impressions in regard to Germany of Noble Foster Hoggson, who has just returned to the United States after three months' study of business conditions in Europe. A previous article, giving Mr. Hoggson's impressions of France, appeared in the September 27 issue of this newspaper.

II

NEW YORK, New York—"In Germany I was surpfised to find a great deal more building activity than I found in France. Not only was there a great amount of industrial and commercial construction being carried on, but also considerable housing development. The bitter feeling which Germany entertains toward France is much greater today than at the end of the war and is being augmented by France's way of dealing with the complicated questions which are constantly coming up between the two countries for decision.

"Industry throughout Germany is very active, and there seems to be a strong consciousness on the part of the people that the very life of their nation now depends upon the resumption of trade. The smoke is rising from the stacks of manufacturing plants in cities, towns, and villages, machinery is humming everywhere, and many factories are running in double shifts. While the wages are necessarily low they are apparently sufficient to live on, and there is a surprisingly small number of unemployed. During the month of July the number of those without work in Germany experienced a further decrease from 315,450 on the 1st of July to 289,424 on the 1st of August. The number receiving government allowances diminished from 344,000 to 206,000 for men, and from 71,000 to 63,000 for women. Since March, 1921, there has been a decrease in unemployment amounting in all to 143,000 persons who have found work. This improvement is to be traced to the increased demand for labor in the rural districts, to the development of the building trade, and to the increase of business activities in the textile, clothing, wood and metal industries.

Working Schedule Increased

"Although there is considerable labor disturbance in many of the industries, I was told that the men in many sections of Germany, realizing the tremendous importance of making an immediate and successful start, had expressed their willingness to increase their working schedule from eight to 10 hours at their present wages.

"Shipping on the Rhine is proceeding with nearly the same activity as before the war. Neat, powerful tugs are constantly passing with their long tows of newly painted barges low in the water with the weight of coal and other freight. The river steamers are crowded. It is not unusual to hear hundreds of voices blending in song as an excursion steamer glides by.

"How do the manufacturing plants secure means to pay for raw material and labor, and how do they secure sufficient coal for the boilers? The banks have somehow found ways and means to finance the industries, and it is known that Germany is repurchasing from France at less than half the cost of production a considerable portion of the coal which under the reparations agreement she has been delivering to France. The inability of France to make use of the coal as fast as delivered and her willingness to accept Germany's offer to purchase, gives the latter country the cheapest coal for her factories of any country in Europe.

"Germany is not only striving hard to regain her former position in South American trade, but is also doing her very best to open and control markets in South Africa and the Baltic states. During the latter part of 1920 the combined Woerman and German West Africa Steamship Company inaugurated a service between Hamburg and Bremen and South African ports.

"The goods shipped from Germany to South Africa during 1919 were valued at $145,488, and those from South Africa to Germany at $1,401,907. During 1920 exports from Germany rose to $4,312,000, while imports to Germany amounted to $2,480,000. The latter figure would have been much larger if suitable means of financing the sale of South African produce to Germany could have been arranged.

Growth of Commerce

"That German commerce is growing may be seen from the fact that the tonnage of the port of Hamburg is steadily increasing. The traffic in this port during the month of July, as well as the traffic of its two rival ports, Rotterdam and Antwerp, are given in the "Koelnische Zeitung Wochen-Ausgabe":

	Number of ships	Tonnage of cargos Metric tns
Hamburg—	1921	
Arrivals	809	877,558
Departures	806	806,153
Rotterdam—		
Arrivals	697	1,002,596
Antwerp—		
Arrivals	692	1,089,348
Danzig—		
Arrivals	3500	148,492
Departures	266	164,988
1920		
Hamburg—		
Arrivals	423	434,266
Departures	514	467,786
Rotterdam—		
Arrivals	669	609,208
Antwerp—		
Arrivals	885	1,002,764
1913		
Hamburg—		
Arrivals	1447	1,371,752
Departures	1744	1,318,101

"From these figures it may be observed that the Hamburg traffic is nearly double that of a year ago, having now reached about 65 per cent of its pre-war volume, and that it is rapidly approaching the tonnage of the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp.

"An economic agreement with Italy is reported as having been signed recently; it is also reported that negotiations are in progress regarding the establishment of commercial relations with the Baltic provinces. An effort is being made to interest foreign buyers by means of the exhibition of German products at the Leipzig and lower Rhine fairs.

Shipbuilding Activity

"Shipbuilding continues briskly, as shown by the launching of several ships during August. The report that certain German firms had purchased Swedish ships has been denied, it being explained that these ships were merely chartered.

"The fact that the government has decided not to levy the increased tax on English bunker coal at Hamburg has been received with general satisfaction in shipping circles, as it was feared that the measure might be detrimental to the development of foreign trade.

"Germany is especially active in the construction of merchant vessels. The German merchant marine has made rapid strides in its reconstruction during the months of June, July and August. This program was due in large part to the completion of ships built by German yards. In the months of June and July alone six vessels were launched. Following are the vessels, their tonnage, the lines they represent and the construction yards from which they came: Arabia, 2000, Hamburg-American, Deutsche Werft, Finkenwerder; Halle, 8000, German-Australian, Blohm and Voss; Frauenfels, 8000, Hansa, Vegesack Works, Bremen; Gutenfels, 8000, Hansa, Vegesack Works, Bremen; Prinkipo, 1500, German-Levante, Flender A. G.; Bianco, 2300, Hamburg Ship Company, Elbe Ship Yards.

New German Steamers

"During the month of August several new German steamers were launched and put into service. The largest of these was the Wuertemberg of 12,000 tons, built for the Hamburg-American Line at the Vegesack shipyards near Bremen. The Vegesack Works have also completed the Frankenfels, a 10,000-ton steamer for the Hansa Line. The Germania Wharf at Kiel has launched the tank steamers Oberschlesien (3000 tons) and the Ostpreussen, both for Hugo Stinnes. The North Sea Works at Emden have delivered the Thelen to the Cosmos Line, which will leave shortly for South America. The Schichau Works have delivered the steamer Malaga to the R. M. Sloman Jr. Steamship Company, which will put it into the Mediterranean service.

"In addition to the contruction of ships Germany has added greatly to her merchant fleet by purchases. From Great Britain she obtained a total of 56,900 tons in June and July, as follows:

Hapsburg	6,400	Hamburg-American
Baghdad	2,400	Hamburg-American
Harold	1,900	Hamburg-American
Kipro	2,200	Hamburg-American
Llli Woermann	2,300	Woermann Line
Lisboa	1,800	Woermann Line
Mar Woermann	2,300	Woermann Line
Herbert Horn	2,700	Woermann Line
Wigberg	3,400	Woermann Line
Adiet	1,300	Woermann Line
Cap Polonio	19,400	Ger. So. Am. S.S. Co.
Tucuman	4,400	Ger. So. Am. S.S. Co.
Nikitris	6,400	Cosmos
Total	56,900 tons	

"It is estimated that the present tonnage of the German Merchant Marine is slightly under 700,000 tons as compared to the 412,000 tons of the German Merchant Marine a year ago."

NEW YORK DAHLIA SHOW IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Dahlia Society opened its seventh annual exhibition of dahlias yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania, the flowers to be on view through September 30 on the roof garden and in the conservatory of the hotel.

The society was organized in New York in 1915 for the "purpose of stimulating interest in and promoting the culture and development of the dahlia; to establish a standard nomenclature; to test out new varieties and to give them such recognition as they deserve; to disseminate information relating to this flower; to secure uniformity in awarding prizes at flower shows and to give exhibitions when advisable."

Amateur growers of dahlias the country over for months have been using their best garden knowledge to cultivate blooms for exhibition at this show. The society reports that hybridizers have shown wonderful results in the improvement of the dahlia with the result that a large variety of types, from the miniature pom pom to large decorative types of flower, measuring sometimes from seven to nine inches in diameter, has been produced. More than 5000 specimen dahlias in individual vases are on view, in addition to various groupings. It is intended to make this exhibition the best opportunity for flower enthusiasts and amateur gardeners to gain knowledge of dahlia possibilities.

The children are well satisfied when they get more of their delicious, always satisfying Holsum Bread. Your grocer has it fresh every day. Feed it to your little ones at every meal and between times.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

RATE REDUCTION TO BE ISSUE IN HOUSE

Returning Congressmen Report Demand for Railway Freight Cuts—Unexpected Success of Marketing Trust Certificates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As the time approaches for the House of Representatives to resume its work, it becomes more and more apparent that the question of reduced freight rates is to be made a foremost issue.

Taking advantage of the comparative lull that will prevail in the House, shippers' and farmers' organizations, backed by the formidable agricultural bloc, will bring renewed pressure to bear upon the Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commission in particular, for a revision downward in the excessive toll of railroad rates.

The failure of Congress to pass the railroad funding bill as a relief measure for the carriers will not carry the same weight as heretofore in arguments against a reduction in freight rates. Through authority under the Transportation Act, the War Finance Corporation is making unexpected success in marketing railroad trust certificates, total sales to date exceeding $100,000,000. As the experiment continues, the sale of $500,000,000 of these certificates is assured in due course of time. This is the same amount of securities provided for in the funding bill. In view of this, the shippers and farmers are arguing that the railroads can no longer use the failure of the funding bill as an excuse for asking that present rates be continued.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, revised the issue recently upon his return to Washington, when he advised President Harding in a personal letter that a tour of the middle west convinced him that the demand for a material reduction in rail rates is the one "burning issue" in the agricultural sections of the country. Other returning members of Congress report likewise and information is forthcoming from the joint congressional commission on agricultural inquiry that hundreds of protests are being received from shippers and farmers complaining about the failure of Congress to correct this condition that is proving so menacing to business generally.

Coupled with this situation there is a growing demand in both houses of Congress for extension of the rates in the emergency tariff bill, which expire on November 27. President Harding's announcement that the permanent tariff bill will not be epacted this session served to increase the desire in Congress for extension of present rates, an action that agricultural interests should welcome.

In view of this situation, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will be called into conference with Administration leaders immediately upon his return to Washington. Strong pressure will be brought to bear from the Finance Committee of the Senate to get Mr. Fordney to report out a bill from the Ways and Means Committee to take care of the situation until the Senate finally passes permanent tariff legislation.

Practically all of the House leaders will be in Washington for the resumption of business on October 4. Although the House meets every three days all business has been suspended under a "gentlemen's agreement." Frederick H. Gillett, the Speaker, will return the latter part of this week. Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, will arrive here Saturday, while Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, leader of the Republicans, will report for duty on Monday.

Members of the Republican steering committee will hold a conference to determine upon a legislative program to hold House members here until the tax revision bill is sent to conference. Tentative arrangements call for consideration, first of the good roads bill now in conference, and then of the Sheppard-Towner maternity measure.

ORDER MODIFIES STATE SCHOOL LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The State Law Enforcement Department has been enjoined by District Judge Button from so construing a law passed by the last Legislature prohibiting the use of any foreign language in all grade schools of the State, public, private and parochial, as to prevent denominational schools from instructing children sufficiently in a foreign language so that they may imbibe religious instruction from their parents. The decision will be appealed from.

German Lutherans asserted that the contrary construction by the Attorney-General worked a hardship because, while they knew enough English to converse on secular subjects, they had received their religious training in a foreign language, and unless their children can be taught enough of that language to enable them to join in family worship and be taught religious truths, they could not fulfill their parental duties.

Judge Button held that the law is constitutional, but that it must be construed as permitting schools to teach religious subjects in any language they wish and to impart enough of a foreign language to enable the children of foreign-born parents to receive religious instruction in that foreign tongue.

ODDS And ENDS

that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

A1 SAUCE

INSPECTION ACT IS WELL ENFORCED

Governor Gives Evidence That Visits to Houses of Religious Organizations Are Carried On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Thomas W. Hardwick, Governor of Georgia, yesterday moved to allay "a spirit of intolerance and religious prejudice in Georgia" by making public the text of the correspondence he has had with Walter C. Hartridge, Solicitor-General of the Savannah judicial circuit, concerning the enforcement of the Veazey Law, providing for the inspection of sanitariums, hospitals, houses of the Good Shepherd, convents, monasteries, and the like, that are maintained by private individuals, churches, corporations or charitable associations.

The Governor, it appears from the correspondence, has been engaged for a week or more in assembling data made public yesterday admittedly in the hope of relieving people throughout the State of the misapprehension under which many of them seem to have labored.

In connection with the correspondence, Solicitor Hartridge said in part:

"The first inspection of the institutions covered by the act was made without any objection or opposition from any source. At the October term, 1917, however, the committee appointed to make the inspections were denied admittance to the convent of the Sisters of Mercy and the convent of the Franciscan Sisters. This was reported to me and I immediately filed a petition to the supreior court reciting this refusal, and presented the two persons in charge of these institutions to the judge of the superior court for contempt. The contention made by me on behalf of the State was sustained, and the defendants held in contempt. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia, and is to be found in the one hundred and forty-eighth report at page 832. You will see by a reading of this decision that the decision of Judge McIldrim was affirmed. Since that time there has been no objection on the part of anyone to the inspection of any of the institutions covered by this act. If there is any just criticism which may be made, it is that the grand juries in this county have inspected a great many institutions which perhaps do not come within the strict letter of the law."

OPPAU'S LOSS A BLOW TO GERMAN FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The military importance of the chemical plant at Oppau, Germany, which was recently destroyed, was very great and scarcely appreciated in the United States, according to Maj. Theodore W. Sill of the American Chemical Society. Major Sill inspected the factory as a member of the Interallied Commission. Its existence, he said, undoubtedly gave Germany a tremendous advantage in time of war. Its loss, he believes, will seriously affect Germany's agricultural development, as enormous quantities of fertilizer could be produced in it.

WILSON INFLUENCE OPPOSES TREATIES

Some Democratic Senators Said to Hold Former President's View Against Separate Compacts—Effect Is Discounted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time since he stepped out of the White House and took to the seclusion of private life, the influence of Woodrow Wilson is being felt in the attitude of Democratic senators toward the ratification of the peace treaties formulated by the Harding Administration between the United States and Germany, Austria and Hungary.

It became known on Tuesday that the former President is taking an interest in the Republican peace policies, and that he regards them with strong disfavor. While Mr. Wilson is not making any effort to line up the Democratic Party in opposition to the treaties, it is evident that his views are having a far-reaching effect on the attitude of that element that stood by the former Chief Executive in the bitter fight to get the United States into the League of Nations.

The report that Mr. Wilson was taking an active interest in the proposals before the Senate caused some uneasiness among Republican leaders, because they realized that if any single influence could rally the Democrats into a practically united whole on an issue of foreign policy, that influence would be Woodrow Wilson.

While Mr. Wilson communicated his views to senators who called on him, there is no evidence that he sent any message of any kind to former supporters in the Senate. Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, who recently saw the former President, admitted that the latter had freely expressed his views on the peace treaties, and that he reiterated his belief that a separate treaty with the former enemy powers was a blow to effective cooperation in the settlement of post-war problems.

Views Not Seriously Considered

Although the attitude of Mr. Wilson will weigh heavily with some Democrats, it is not believed that it is his desire to take an active part in the mobilization of sentiment. This was indicated by the fact that Mr. Wilson's sentiments and views did not come in for consideration or discussion at the caucus of Democratic senators that met yesterday to decide the party's policy toward the ratification of the treaties. The caucus broke up without reaching a definite decision, and will meet again tomorrow morning.

While final decision was postponed, it was indicated that the sentiment was generally opposed to organizing party opposition on the new treaties, and that the decision will be to permit the individual views of the members of the minority to govern their vote. There is not likely to be a program for united opposition. This and the fact that the former President is taking a keen interest in the situation were the outstanding developments of yesterday.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, declared after the caucus that no ment on had been made of the report that Mr. Wilson had called Democratic supporters to his Washington home and advised them of his opposition to the substitute proposed for the Versailles Treaty which he negotiated. Personally Senator Underwood is known to favor ratification of the Harding-Hughes convention.

Separate Treaty Opposed

It was pointed out that Mr. Wilson has always been opposed to a separate Treaty with Germany, and many of Mr. Wilson's supporters, among them Senator Glass and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, take the stand that ratification of the new compact would be equivalent to deserting America's allies in the war.

It is certain that when the treaty comes up for final consideration in the Senate a number of reservations will be offered, either by the Democrats of the Foreign Relations Committee, or individually by Democratic members. It was intimated that the old Versailles Treaty, with the League of Nations Covenant, might be submitted in the form of reservations, also that the Lodge reservations to the original Treaty might be submitted from the Democratic side. It has been proposed also that there be a reservation to the effect that nothing contained in the new treaty shall be construed as prohibiting entrance of this country into the League of Nations, if Congress, by joint resolution, approves such action.

Making allowance for the influence of the former President, and conceding that several prominent senators on the Democratic side will join with the "irreconcilable" element, the Republican leaders are still confident that the treaties will be ratified without undue delay. They expect, however, that the opposition of men like Senators Glass and Williams, conjoined with that of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will lead to considerable debate before the treaties are disposed of. The final result, however, is not considered uncertain.

The treaty with Germany was sidetracked yesterday in favor of the revenue bill, but an agreement was reached that the treaty will be taken up at evening sessions beginning today and not laid aside until disposed of.

Senator Borah submitted the following resolution calling on the Department of State to supply to the Senate information as to what part, if any, the United States has taken or is taking in the activities of the Reparations Commission:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby requested, to advise the Senate, if not incompatible to the public interests:

First, Whether the United States, or the Executive Department, has any representative, or agent, at the present time, in any way connected with the Reparations Commission, or any sub-commission thereunder, under the Versailles Treaty; and, if so, in what capacity he is acting.

Second, Whether a Mr. Boyden at one time represented the United States, or the President, on the Reparations Commission; and if his connection has ceased, give the date on which it ceased.

Third, Whether a Col. Blanton Winshop and a Mr. Kiplinger were connected with sub-commissions of the Reparations Commission at any time; and if their relationship has ceased, give the dates on which they ceased to be connected with said sub-commissions.

FINAL LINK IN SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final link in a single gauge line across South America from the Pacific to the Atlantic will be shortly constructed, as the result of a contract just entered into between the Government of Bolivia and a combination of the American International Corporation, Stone & Webster, Inc., Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., and the Ulen Contracting Company, for the construction of 128 miles of railway between Atocha and Billazon, to connect the systems of Bolivia and Argentina.

This new road will furnish a through trans-continental line as well as affording a new and shorter route from all North American points to Buenos Aires, via the Panama Canal, Africa, on the Pacific Ocean, La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and the new line.

The new road will be constructed on a fee basis, the combination agreeing to purchase bonds of Bolivia to the amount of $7,000,000 paying 8 per cent, and to be paid off serially.

TELEPHONE TOLLS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND Oregon — As a result of the refusal of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company to eliminate the tolls for service between Astoria and Warrenton, the municipal council at Warrenton has instructed its attorney to bring a court action demanding that the telephone company remove all its poles and wires from the streets of that city. It is understood that action will be held in abeyance pending the outcome of the telephone rate hearing before the state public service commission.

COURSES OFFERED ON PACIFIC NATIONS

New York University Inaugurates a Department on Oriental Commerce and Politics in Its School of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Taking advantage of the increased interest of the United States in the problems of the nations which are its neighbors on the Pacific Ocean, due to the conference on the limitation of armaments, New York University has inaugurated a new department, to be known as the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics, as a part of its School of Commerce. This will be chiefly concerned with political conditions in China and Japan, but Asiatic Russia, the Near East and the Pacific islands will be studied.

Jeremiah W. Jenks, an authority on oriental politics and finance, will be the director of the department, and he will be assisted by Charles Hodges, who acted for the United States in various matters in China during the world war. Other instructors have been specially selected for the various courses, with special reference to the practical use of each particular study.

As the course is primarily intended for students already engaged in commerce, or expecting to be identified with it, the principal courses will be descriptive of the geography, natural resources, the people and their history, the organization of business and the diplomatic conditions now prominent in the various countries, and their effect on commerce and business. The involved international rivalries for trade, the subtleties of oriental etiquette, which so often are stumbling blocks to merchants accustomed to American methods, will be explained by instructors who are themselves Asiatics.

Special attention will be paid to the study of the languages of the various nations, on account of their importance, not only to diplomacy, but to actual trade. One of the causes of the difficulties of the past has been lack of incentive to study these, and the new courses are designed to remove this defect. Thus, commercial Russian, which is the language of the commercial ports not only of Russia and Siberia, but many of the Korean and Manchurian cities, will be taught fully, under the direction of Emanuel Alexandre. Rajani K. Das will have charge of the courses covering the Malay Peninsula, India, and the Dutch colonies.

The actual knowledge of the Chinese language will be especially stressed, owing to the fact that for the first time a workable language is now taking the place of the many dialects which made a commercial business over more than a small area an impossibility to a foreigner. The former Mandarin dialect has spread so remarkably in recent years as to become practically the national language, so that a knowledge of it will suffice for all business transactions throughout this land of over 400,000,000 inhabitants. The teacher of this course will be Jennings P. Chu.

A course in Pacific Ocean geography, for advanced students, covering a complete study of all the trade routes, ocean currents, port facilities, tariff regulations and other important features of the little known ocean, including South America, as well as the Asiatic countries and Australasia, will be conducted by Alfred M. Nellsen.

POST OFFICE MARKETING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

RICHMOND, Indiana—The Post Office Department is investigating a plan proposed by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce by which post offices would be used in a rural marketing project. The plan contemplates the listing of produce by farmers in the post offices each day, the bulletin boards to carry the prices of produce as well as the names of the sellers. Produce ordered by customers would be delivered by parcel post.

The achievement of today but points to the pathway of tomorrow. Through service comes growth and through growth comes greater service.

IT is to your advantage to become personally acquainted and have business dealings with the National Butchers Company—Massachusetts stores now operated on Essex St., Salem; Cabot St., Beverly; Munroe St., Lynn, and Beacon St., Brookline. Selling nothing but absolutely the best grade of Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fish and Poultry.

An up-to-date delicatessen department connected with each store where cooked meats and salads of all kinds are sold.

Another link in our chain of stores is to be opened at 137 Harvard St., Allston, within the next month. Purchase your supplies at the store best located for your convenience.

National Butchers Company

"Largest retailers of Meats and Poultry in America"

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

An Ostrich droops from the edge of the smartly shaped brim of this black panne hat.

Black nail heads add to the flattering style of this Russian Toque.

Dull Black Beads and cire ribbon feature a hat with drooping brim.

Remarkably Priced

Autumn Hats, $8.95

MANY DIFFERENT designs in rich panne and the glossy satin make a specialty of black, as many of the best Hats do this season. Their good quality and well-chosen style features make their low price most interesting. Novelty shapes, drooping brims and the Russian toque effects are among the good styles you will find in this new group. They have selected beads, chenille, ostrich, cire ribbons and the new nail head buttons as the trimmings most representative of good taste in the new mode.

Second Floor.

SEMI-PUBLIC WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Plan of New York Philanthropic Society Is to Use Funds to Provide Positions for Men Instead of Giving Them Charity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In all this discussion of the employment situation one thing must always be kept in view: it is not charity that these unemployed are looking for, it is work. The thing to do is to give them work, and the sooner this is done the less charity will be required later," said William H. Matthews, director of the Department of Family Welfare of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The plan of the association, as outlined by Cornelius F. Bliss Jr., president of the society, was substantially to utilize all funds available to pay for semi-public work which is actually needed but which, for financial reasons, cannot be undertaken by the bodies officially charged with it. So far as able-bodied single men are concerned they will be referred to the Industrial Aid Bureau of the city, with which the association is in full accord and cooperation. But in the case of family men, especially those who have been previously under the care of the bureau, it has arranged to pay the wages of such men, so far as its funds are available, while they are engaged in needed work in the Bronx Zoological Park, the Botanical Gardens and similar institutions.

Work in Parks

"This plan is similar to the work undertaken in 1914, when a like condition arose," continued Mr. Matthews. "We first of all ascertained if there was real work that needed to be done. We did not make work, but merely found where the men were needed. Thus at the Bronx Zoological Park they told us they had work for 200 men more than they were able, under their budget allowance, to employ. The result was that we contracted to supply an additional number, and these are now enrolled in the regular working force of the park under the same heads and conditions of employment as the other men. The only difference is that when the men have been paid each week the names of the men who have been sent by us are checked off and after the expense of these men has been ascertained, a report is made to us and we pay the amount required.

"Similarly, at our country home at Pelham Bay Park, Staten Island, we have already 13 men employed in work that is really needed there, such as the clearing away of brush and leaves and the doing of various outdoor tasks by those familiar with or those available for garden work, while others are engaged in looking after the heating plant, painting and all sorts of indoor work. They are paid regular wages and will undoubtedly be able to escape the necessity of coming to depend on public charity.

"Another phase of the plan, which is regarded by us as of considerable importance, is the weeding out of the slackers, which this test of willingness to work involves. One of the worst phases of this situation is the attitude of the public in classifying all these men as slackers when only a very small part are really willing recipients of charity. Our plan affords a test if, after we have obtained them this work, they fail to appear or show clearly that they are not willing to do their share, the report shows this, and we can act accordingly. But our experience is that this is only a very small minority of the total.

Workmen Furnished

"Another thing we are trying to do is to interest the man who lives in the suburbs, who has a regular salary, and can afford to sacrifice a small amount to help out, at this critical period. Many of these men are accustomed to undertake such jobs as there arise around the house themselves or look to the local workman to make such repairs as are necessary.

"It is to this class that we are making this appeal. At an expense of from $15 to $20 a week we can obtain the exclusive services of a first-class workman, handy with tools, to put his furnace in order, clear up his lawn and garden, paint and whitewash, mend the fences and similar structures, and at the same time relieve the general situation. It must be borne in mind, too, that the class of man we are prepared to furnish has already been investigated by the bureau, is trustworthy and self-reliant, and can safely be left in entire charge of the premises.

"The need for such a service as we are prepared to furnish is self-evident. Already we are finding other ways in which this plan can be extended. Churches are getting in touch with us, asking us to use men of their congregations and agreeing to assume the amount of their wages, rather than to have them subsist on charity. Individuals can do likewise, guaranteeing to charitable or other institutions the wages of the men they send. Men can be sent to us to be held on call, ready for use wherever the need may appear. Then the greatest difficulty for the unorganized, general mechanic will be removed, the inability to find a general clearing house for work."

MR. ANDREW ELECTED NEW CONGRESSMAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A. Piatt Andrew, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen to succeed Wilfred W. Lufkin as Representative from the Sixth Massachusetts district at a special election held in that district yesterday. Mr. Andrew, who was the Republican candidate, won by a majority of 15,753 over Charles L. Pettingill of Amesbury, Democrat, associate justice of the district court. The total vote was Andrew, 22,545; Pettingill, 6792.

Judge Pettingill carried his home town by a small majority, while the other 17 towns and five cities of the district voted in Mr. Andrew's favor. These cities are Beverly, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem and Gloucester, the winning candidate's home city.

MANITOBA'S PLAN IN AID OF UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Measures to relieve anticipated unemployment in Manitoba during the coming winter were considered at a provincial conference on unemployment held in the Parliament Building. For several weeks previous to the gathering, a special committee had made investigations into the causes of unemployment and had obtained many authoritative opinions on methods of relieving the situation. The findings of the committee were embodied in a report presented to the gathering, and adopted in full, with the recommendation that it be sent to the Federal Minister of Labor at Ottawa in accordance with his request for information as to the situation here.

Among the causes of unemployment cited in the report was the influx of men and families engaged in agricultural pursuits into the cities, where they engaged in other industries during the period when there was such a great demand for labor through industrial inflation as a result of the war. It was pointed out, as another cause, that there had been much immigration of families not equipped to take up farm work, but who were desirous of engaging in other industries, which already have available more labor than could be utilized. Another cause indicated by the report was the lack of organization of productive industry with a view to steady employment.

The report suggested, as a measure of relief, that the Dominion Government call a conference of representatives from each province to discuss the problem and determine upon the steps to be taken to alleviate the situation. The federal government was urged to inaugurate an agricultural survey with a view of ascertaining the cause for the apparent rural depopulation, resulting in overcrowding in the urban centers. Another relief measure embodied in the report was that the Dominion, provincial and civic governments and other employers generally be encouraged to so arrange their expenditures that a proportion of their work could be held back for periods of unemployment. It was suggested that similar serious situations might not occur in the future if more stringent immigration regulations were made effective, whereby those not fit to take up farm work would not be allowed entry into the country.

Other suggestions included in the report, which, although not tending to relieve the present situation, would possibly do away with some of the underlying causes of unemployment in the future, include the training of youths for such callings in which there is a big demand for labor; perfection of a system whereby labor could be quickly transferred from one section of the country to another according to conditions; and organization of industry so that complementary factories would be established so that slack times in one would be compensated for by busy times in the other.

MINERS' VOTE IS AGAINST HYAT FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — A vote of three-fourths of the delegates attending the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday indicated a victory for the administration forces against the anti-administration forces led by Alexander Howat and Frank Farrington. The vote was to sustain the international executive board in its order that Mr. Howat, president, and other union officials of District No. 14, order mine workers of the Dean and Reliance mines in Kansas to resume work. The board's investigation of conditions in those mines showed the men were idle in violation of the contract, and had not exhausted arbitration machinery provided by the State.

A vote by roll call was forced by the anti-administration forces on the fourth day of debate. The results were not tabulated until late in the day, and the unofficial figures show that the administration forces were leading by a vote of 1748 to 1520. The administration forces needed approximately 500 more votes to get a majority and the delegations from West Virginia and from District 21, Oklahoma, were expected to decide the issue.

OPEN SHOP IN ALASKA

SAN DIEGO, California—Extended controversies between operators and miners in the Alaska coal fields, particularly in the Matanuska regions, have resulted in the United States Government settling the dispute by creating open shop conditions, according to a wireless dispatch received at the eleventh naval district headquarters here. The dispatch came from Seward, Alaska, and said that the new wage scale, effective October 1, would be $6.50 a day for miners, and $5.50 for muckers, the day to be eight hours.

FREIGHT RATES MUST COME DOWN

State Governor Enlarges Upon Farmer Situation Which Eliminates Farmer Profit—The Fallacy of High Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Gov. R. H. McMaster of South Dakota is to take a leading part in the battle for lower freight rates on products of the farm. After an extensive investigation Governor McMaster has gathered facts showing that it is impossible for the agricultural interests to survive if something is not done at once. He charges that present freight rates on farm products, which he terms exorbitant, are ruining business. In answer to a letter from Gov. O. H. Shoup of Colorado, stating that Colorado had filed a petition asking that Order No. 74 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the railroads the right to increase their freight rates, be rescinded, Governor McMaster said:

"South Dakota will gladly cooperate with Colorado and render every assistance possible in bringing about a reduction in transportation charges.

"As a matter of fact, South Dakota has realized for some time that prosperity can never be fully restored to agriculture until the exorbitant and unreasonable transportation charges are materially reduced.

Farmer Complaints

"For several months the State Railroad Commission has been aggressively active in the matter. Some time ago South Dakota and other states filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking a material reduction in rates on live stock, grain, grain products and hay. The commission has also filed 13 other complaints asking for a reduction on commodities of various classes. The hearing has been in progress during the past four weeks and has just terminated and we are now awaiting the decision.

"The agriculture industry is the basic industry of the country, and the general agricultural interests, particularly of South Dakota, are slowly being destroyed by the unfair, unjust, unreasonable and oppressive transportation charges now imposed. Either the rates on agricultural products must be lowered or the industry will be ruined.

"We are informed that present rates must be maintained in order to allow the railroads to earn 6 per cent on their investment. The present rates in South Dakota can never permanently earn the railroads 6 per cent or any other rate, for the reason that these rates are destroying the agricultural industry of the state, as well as all other lines of business, with the result that the business of the roads will steadily decrease. This shortsighted and unwarranted policy will not only destroy the agriculture of the state, but will in the end destroy the railroads themselves.

Half Value Taken

"Railroads are exacting 50 per cent of the total value of the corn crop raised in South Dakota as toll for transportation charges. They are not satisfied with maintaining rates that are crushing the greatest industry in the state, are not satisfied with the arrogant, arbitrary and incompetent service they have rendered live stock shippers the past two years—a service that has financially ruined hundreds of live stock growers of the state—but now they come bringing court action to restrain the state tax commission from levying an assessment deemed fair against railroad property.

"They claim that the tax commission has assessed their property at 130 per cent of its value, and that farm lands are assessed at only 65 per cent of their value, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad says this levy was fraudulently and corruptly made. In the coming lawsuit, where the Northwestern Railroad seeks to evade taxes, it will be interesting to compare their sheets of physical valuation, used for the purpose of securing lower taxes, with their sheets of physical valuation used before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of obtaining higher freight rates. In other words, the Northwestern Railroad Company now seeks by court action to saddle its just taxes upon the shoulders of the agricultural interests.

Bad Management

"It is becoming apparent that the general management of the railroads, including their legal department, have overreached themselves. If they would spend less money and time fighting taxes and spend less time in preparing elaborate tables for the purpose of obtaining higher freight rates at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and would devote their energies in developing efficiency in management and operation of their roads, and adopt the slogan that reduced rates mean increased business, they would begin to obtain results that would be beneficial to all concerned.

"Unless the present railroad managers can understand the plain fact that existing freight rates are destroying agriculture, the logic of the situation will sweep general management aside and their places will be filled by broad-gauged men with ability to comprehend that the prosperity of the railroads is inseparably linked with all other lines of industry.

"If we are going to successfully emerge from this hour of crisis, the Interstate Commerce Commission must sweep aside red tape, long-drawn-out hearings, complicated tables and charts, and squarely face the plain truth.

"I have asked the Attorney-General to ascertain if court action can be taken to restrain the continuance of the present rates, on the ground that they are confiscatory. I will not rest until every resource of the state government has been exhausted in bringing about a reduction of transportation charges."

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DENIED COURT RIGHTS

NEW YORK, New York—The Russian Soviet Government was denied standing as a litigant in United States courts by Martin Manton, federal judge, yesterday on the ground that this country had not recognized the Soviet Government.

The judiciary, Judge Manton held, must follow the executive department as regards other governments.

In the case in which this decision was given the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, formerly its agent in the United States, who was deported, were trying to obtain possession of Russian steamships now in New York waters.

In another case in state courts recently the Soviet Government was granted an injunction against one of its agents, who, it was represented, was making illegal use of funds intrusted to him for the purchase of films.

ARGENTINA GETS LOAN IN UNITED STATES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dispatches from New York telling of the successful negotiation of an Argentine loan there were accepted with great relief by the financial and commercial community here yesterday. Official announcement of the successful termination of the deal is still lacking and the public received first definite information in New York advices. The proceeds of the loan will go to pay off the government's debt of 85,000,000 pesos, paper, to the Argentine National Bank, and about $5,000,000 is intended to be applied to the state railways. The purchase of locomotives in the United States is planned and negotiations to this end are now pending.

ENGAGEMENT CANCELED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Owing to her appointment to the unemployment conference in Washington, Miss Ida Tarbell has been forced to cancel her engagement to address a meeting of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters tomorrow. Her place will be taken by Miss Tracey Copp, special agent of the Federal Board for Vocation Education.

HOTEL PAPER WITH A STAFF OF 2250

Employees of Hotel Pennsylvania Are All Reporters for Four-Page Daily Journal, Published for the Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A staff of 2250 reporters is a rather large one for a four-page daily paper, yet that is what The Pennsylvania Register, said to be the only daily newspaper published in a hotel, possesses, according to its editor, Mrs. Grace Crawley Oakley. It is interesting to note, Mrs. Oakley adds, that it is the largest hotel in the world, the Hotel Pennsylvania, which has this newspaper distinction. The paper contains interviews with distinguished guests, news of what is going on in the hotel and in the city, what to see at the theater, interesting excursions about town, special varieties of service offered by the hotel, a page devoted to prominent guests in the house and various other news of interest, including a humorous column, whose title, Penn Points, was contributed by a hotel employee. It appears every day except Sundays and holidays and is distributed to every room in the house and also sent to all the city dailies, who find it useful. It is also sent to a large mailing list.

Getting the two or three interviews which she prints daily is fascinating work, Mrs. Oakley explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In the first place her immediate office staff, or rather two members of it, go to the reservation office and get news of arrivals and prospective arrivals for the third page, which is entitled "Among Our Guests." They also gather a list of possible interviews. Oftentimes valuable hints for these are afforded by the letterheads upon which people write for reservations, she said.

Employees Aid Newspaper

"But what do you mean by a staff of 2250 reporters?" was the question the interviewer could no longer withhold.

"I mean," said Mrs. Oakley, "that every employee in the hotel is interested in the newspaper and most of them, at some time or other, bring me in news for it. The floor clerks telephone my office and tell me of interesting guests on their floors. The bellboys come to me eagerly with stories of unusual people whom they have served. The maids are always scouting for news and the assistant manager and the front office are a constant source of news and information. Their cooperation is a most important supplement to our own office system of news gathering.

"Then we have also a large number of correspondents, so to speak, that is, guests whom we have interviewed write us of friends who are coming to the hotel who have interesting stories to give out. Sometimes guests come into our office saying that friends who recommended the hotel asked them to come down to tell us their story. Every morning and evening we telephone the rooms of prospective 'interviewees' and ask for appointments.

No Sides Taken

"Our paper has three policies. We never publish anything which will offend the guest who gives out the information. There is a ban on news faked or anything which will get us into trouble with the newspapers, and we guard carefully against anything which will offend the public, as every resident of every country in the world is a possible client for the hotel. Also in news that we print we take no sides. For example, there came to us one day from Ireland a young man who had been sent by the Irish republic to endeavor to gain for it recognition in Washington. He explained to me in detail exactly why freedom was necessary for Ireland.

"The next morning another man from Ireland, this time a Nationalist from Belfast, who had served on the Belfast committee, and was utterly opposed to Sinn Fein and the Irish republic, came in and asked why we gave space to such heresy. When I explained that we always endeavored to present all sides of a question, he gave us one of the best interviews we ever had, showing the feeling of the Irish Nationalists.

"Our guests come from all over the world and explorers from Borneo, the South Sea Islands and South America have told us their stories; a royal prince of India came here to buy machinery for his estates and told us of his people; a guest from Burma came one day, then, shortly after, another from the Indo-Chinese peninsula with a rival story; another from Siam with tales of his land; missionaries from the interior of Africa, a hotel-keeper from Tunis, a merchant from Algiers; guests from China, Siberia, Tzecho-Slovakia, from Australia and Mesopotamia, from every country that one can discover in the geographies. We are especially favored with news from Denmark because a former headwaiter in our café was at one time butler to the King of Denmark. He never failed to line up celebrities from Denmark and Finland."

All of these people Mrs. Oakley sees in her attractive rose-upholstered office and she takes real delight, she says, in seeking out those who are doing worthy things in a modest, quiet way, but who, because of their modesty, have not won the recognition of the public. In accordance with the paper's policy of accuracy, Mrs. Oakley added, her interviews, when written, are submitted to the persons interviewed if they so desire.

ELEVEN I. W. W. MEN ARRESTED IN CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Washington—That the activities of the I. W. W. in the northwest have not ceased is evidenced from the fact that 11 members of the organization have been arrested at Wenatchee, Washington, west of Spokane, and are held under the charge of criminal syndicalism. Sixty men were arrested at a camp that had been established near the Columbia River bridge, just outside the city, where caves had been dug and stoves installed, but absolute evidence of membership in the I. W. W. was found only in the cases of the 11 men being held. Two of these are organizers.

When the officers raided the camp ballots had been taken on proposed changes in the I. W. W. by-laws, and many of these ballots were seized, together with other literature and official publications.

GAME LAW CODE ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—According to a statement of A. E. Burgduff, state game warden, 370 men have been arrested for violating the code from January 1 to August 10 of this year. Fines imposed this year have amounted to $10,675 while during last year the amount was $10,018. Mr. Burgduff attributes the increased number of violators arrested to the greater cooperation received from the public. Fifty per cent of the money received from fines goes to the game protection fund and the balance to the county in which the violation occurred.

NEW MOVES FOR POLITICAL REFORM

Committee System Organized to Further Changes Wanted in the Jamaican Constitution — British Official Is Coming

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—At a public meeting in the Ward Theater, Kingston, which was attended by many of the members of the Legislative Council and a large number of citizens, steps were taken to form the Jamaica Political Constitution Reform Association, the purpose of which will be to prepare a memorial to be presented King George "praying for a form of political constitution conforming to the intellectual, social, and industrial conditions of the island." It is intended that the association shall form committees and sub-committees and conduct proceedings to obtain support for the movement toward political reform. There is to be an executive council of 50, with a chairman and five vice-chairmen. Public meetings will be organized throughout the island.

The reasons advanced to support the demand for a change in the Constitution are of a varied character. Generally, putting aside the mere personal criticism of individual officials, they fall into one of three groups. First it is claimed that under the present system of only partial representative government things have gone so poorly that there must be a change. In the second group are representations that the present system has been made such good use of that the people have earned the right to have it extended. In the third place it is represented that in the natural course of events and by the normal development of the community, the time has come when it needs more of representative government than it possesses. In a recent address to the Legislative Council, the Governor proposed that this body might, through a special committee, make a statement regarding the change of Constitution which is considered necessary, that this might be laid before the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, who plans to visit Jamaica and the other British West Indies, toward the end of this year, or early in 1922.

The announcement of the visit has drawn forth expressions of lively approval in this island. It has long been urged that it is necessary for the head of the Colonial Office to be brought more directly and intimately into touch with the local conditions of each colony than can be the case when his only means of communication are the dispatches of the local government. The secretary will come as the deputy of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, and it is believed that this is a step taken in the spirit of the late Joseph Chamberlain's attitude toward the West Indies, namely: that they are outlying estates of the Empire, the resources of which can be developed.

There was a movement about a year ago to obtain the visit of a royal commission to this island, but the request for this was rejected. It is not impossible that one of the results of the official's visit may be the appointment of some investigating committee to deal not only with the political side of matters, but especially with the industrial and economic side.

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TUNING UP IN INDIA'S EXECUTIVE

Severe Action, It Is Probable, Will Be Taken by New Viceroy Against Those Behind Efforts to Tamper With Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — There certainly seems to be in the administration since the arrival of Lord Reading, a tuning up which was quite absent during the placid days of Lord Chelmsford. It is highly probable that severe action will shortly have to be taken against those responsible for efforts to tamper with the army. No state worthy of the name can permit tampering with the allegiance of its soldiers. Not long ago a statement signed among others by Mr. Ghandi, Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew declared that if in any way the British Empire intervened against the Angora Turks, it would be the duty of Indian Muhammadan soldiers at once to refuse to obey any further orders. That was sedition but a further pamphlet which is receiving considerable circulation in military quarters asserts "All government services which are a help to government are unlawful. It is especially very sinful to serve in the police or in the army because they have to fire on their brethren. The prophet (peace be on him) has said that whoever raises arms against Muhammadans is excluded from Islam." As yet no action has been taken against the authors and circulators of this pamphlet, but it is reasonably certain to follow unless it is promptly withdrawn.

All India Congress

Recently the extremist politicians have talked themselves to their hearts' content. A great meeting of the All India Congress Committee has been held at Bombay in preparation for and in anticipation of the full meeting which generally takes place at the end of the year. The congress chiefly busied itself with the topics of civil disobedience ardently advocated by the hothead delegates from the Punjab and the United Provinces, the question of the boycott of foreign cloth, and of hartals on the occasion of the royal visit. The principal feature of the congress was still the personal ascendancy of Mr. Ghandi. All the leading Indian Nationalists were present. Mr. Ghandi himself occupied something of a midway position. He is making the boycott of foreign cloth an acid test of the country's fitness for "swaraj"; for the moment he will not discuss or permit "civil disobedience."

The latter, which involves refusal to pay taxes and, as far as one can make out, a form of passive resistance on the part of civil servants, and subsequently of the police, and army, is decidedly a stage in advance of non-violent non-cooperation. Many of the younger delegates who come from the Punjab and from the United Provinces (in which latter the extremists affect to believe repression is at its worst) were anxious to commence civil disobedience at once and in the end secured a sort of qualified permission to carry it out in their Province provided the Provincial Congress gave permission.

Moderation Preached

Hon. Jawarhlal Nehm, a son of Pandit Mohtal Nehm, and who has had English public school and university education, was prominent among these ardent extremists. On the other hand, Mr. Pabil, late secretary of the congress, and leader of the Maratha section, generally speaking followers of Mr. Tilak, are it is believed anxious to enter the councils. Pandit Mohan Malaviya preached moderation throughout; the veteran agitator, Lala Lajpat Rai, was inclined to lead the extremists. The man on whom Mr. Ghandi seemed to rely the most was C. R. Das, one of the few extremists who have made a really big sacrifice by adopting non-cooperation. The permission given to the United Provinces to adopt civil disobedience will probably be nugatory in practice, because even if the Provincial Congress gives permission it has to be indorsed by the All India Congress where Mr. Ghandi's influence is still all powerful. Violence was again condemned, the resolution quaintly opening by tendering "sympathy and congratulation to the families of those who have lost their lives by unprovoked fire."

The innumerable rumors and explanations of Mr. Ghandi's interview with the Viceroy will, it is to be hoped, be at length set at rest by the official statement issued, to which Mr. Ghandi has apparently agreed. It appears that after a general discussion on the political situation, Lord Reading asserted that non-cooperators were, despite their professions, inciting to violence. Mr. Ghandi said he knew of no cases, whereupon the Viceroy read extracts from the speeches of the Ali brothers, which Mr. Ghandi, apparently hearing for the first time, candidly admitted bore the construction of incitement to violence, and said that he would repudiate the authors unless they retracted the offending expressions. Lord Reading then mentioned the intention of the United Provinces Government to prosecute, and asked if he might see a copy of the draft statement proposed to be issued, saying that if it was satisfactory he would use his influence to stop prosecution, just contenting himself with a governmental explanation.

First Draft Unsatisfactory

Mr. Ghandi readily agreed to show the draft. The first draft was not satisfactory: it bore too much the appearance of a religious manifesto, and contained no promise as to future good behavior. The draft was accordingly amended, and subsequently signed by the Ali brothers with only an immaterial alteration, the Viceroy urging the need of haste. Two reflections occur: (1) That it was made indisputably clear that immediate prosecution would follow the absence of an apology. (2) This has been apparent on many other occasions, that the leading non-cooperators, and especially Mr. Ghandi, display a most astounding ignorance of what their colleagues are saying and writing.

Meanwhile the swadeshi (boycott of foreign goods) is in full progress. A few months ago all India was assured that if only the few students the country has were to come out on strike, swaraj would be assured. That cry, ludicrious enough, has been dropped for some months. Mr. Ghandi, following his line of repudiating western civilization, urged weaving only homespun cloth, and the introduction of the spinning wheel into every home. Quite recently Mr. Ghandi told a large crowd at Bombay that they "had burnt their greatest outward pollution, namely foreign clothing." For this is the latest phase of non-cooperation. Large crowds meet at various centers, and amid scenes of unbridled enthusiasm cast off their foreign clothes into a huge heap to which Mr. Ghandi then applies a match—probably Swedish. One Sunday night, Mr. Ghandi, in the presence of an enormous crowd, set fire to a very big heap of colored clothes, costly coats, hats, trousers, richly embroidered vests and countless caps and umbrella. He is to visit Allahabad to repeat the same edifying process of burning clothes.

Profiteering Begun

India herself can only supply a very small proportion of the necessary cloth: what has already happened is that the Bombay mill owners have already begun to put up prices, and, what is most humorous, have commenced profiteering on a large scale in the sale of the white Ghandi caps, badges of non-cooperation, which are very prominent in Allahabad. Some very big meetings have been held in Bombay, on the Chowpatty beach as a rule. But the crowd is in a jumpy state. On one occasion there was a huge meeting held with a raised platform on the beach near the edge of the water. Mr. Ghandi was very late in arriving: the crowd became very impatient and excited, and began to surge forward, threatening to drive the platform and all those on it into the sea to be there engulfed. When Mr. Ghandi did arrive he took in the situation and after a brief speech ordered the audience to disperse.

Again it happened that a meeting was being held at Karachi. When the orator was urging his countrymen to "stand true in the hour of the country's trial" a disturbance began in the rear. It soon became a melee. Some one yelled that armed police had arrived. The audience fled in every direction, abandoning shoes, hats, bags, and money. One volunteer jumped on the platform and said the trouble had been caused by an evil-minded C. T. D. policeman. Finally quiet was restored, and it was found that a cow was the innocent offender. She had rushed into a man in the last row who pushed another, who, in his turn, hustled others until the whole became involved.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland — Notwithstanding the intervention of the delegation of the Central Ukrainian Committee in Poland, which had the opportunity of an interview with the Minister of the Interior, to whom it made representations in favor of suspending the order for the evacuation of the refugees, and the impression made on the delegation that the government is inclined to grant certain concessions with a view to making the order less harsh and ameliorating the situation to some extent, the government commissary in Warsaw has issued a regulation calling on all refugees and emigrants to register and leave Warsaw immediately. A deputation of the Central Ukrainian Committee, however, immediately interviewed the government commissary and was successful in obtaining an extension of four weeks. In connection with the prospective evacuation, the Central Ukrainian Committee has sent several representatives into various towns in order to find accommodations for the deportees. The committee has also appealed to the "Joint," the "Hias," and other Jewish relief organizations abroad for financial assistance for conducting the work of evacuation.

AUSTRALIA TAKING STOCK OF PACIFIC

Home Minister Makes Long Tour and Disposes of Taunt That Territories Are Ruled by "Telegraph Line From Melbourne"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Australia has been "taking stock" of her Pacific possessions, including her Northern Territory and that portion of New Guinea held under mandate from the League of Nations. By his 5000-mile tour, 1000 miles of which was made in a 30-ton boat, A. Poynton, Minister for Home and Territories, has disposed of the taunt that the territories are "administered by a telegraph line from Melbourne."

Reforms and improvements are expected to result from Mr. Poynton's first-hand impressions of Darwin, Thursday Island, Papua and Rabaul. An immediate result has been the raising of the annual subsidy from the federal government toward the cost of the administration of Papua from £30,000 to £50,000 a year; this has been made retrospective to January 1 of this year.

Northern Territory Conditions

In Darwin, the port of the Northern Territory, the Minister found a turbulent element which passed resolutions refusing to meet him and actually picketed Government House to prevent the public from attending a reception in his honor. These efforts, however, signally failed. The small section which attempted to sing the "Red Flag" on the wharf on the day of his departure was overwhelmed by the hearty way in which the loyal residents sang the national anthem.

While recognizing that the residents of the Northern Territory have to pay taxation without direct representation in the federal Parliament, the Minister considers that the outcry is not consistent. He illustrates his contention by pointing out that Darwin has a local council, with an election qualification based on a three months' residence. Property qualifications are not required to obtain a vote and property owners are not represented on the council. Yet this council calls upon a man who has property valued at £400 to pay a tax of £20 a year.

While in the Territory Mr. Poynton visited Vestey's large meat works, which are still idle owing, primarily, to labor difficulties; also the Maranboy tin fields, and two government cattle stations. It is understood that the visitor was astounded at the results of careless, lavish expenditure by the Commonwealth on rash experiments. Sixty large stall stables had been built and high-class horses imported; today not one horse remains. Valuable machinery sufficient to equip the largest agricultural college in Australia had been bought and a plant for treating agricultural products had been installed before the seed had been planted. This recklessness had meant heavy loss.

Definite Proposals

As a result of investigations, Mr. Poynton has made recommendations to the federal cabinet for the future economical and effective conduct of the affairs in the Territory. He has been appointed, with the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, to formulate definite proposals. It is probable that state hotels in the Territory will be abolished and the present licensing system reorganized. The Lands and Mines Departments in the Territory will be amalgamated and placed under an administrative head, all land ordinances revised and consolidated, and definite responsibilities allotted to officers. The ordinance governing the town council will be amended to give adequate representation to all rate payers. Probably the attempt to run government-owned small craft in the north will be abandoned, and the cattle stations owned by the federal government will probably be given up, with the exception of one upon which the stock from the other stations will be concentrated.

Mr. Poynton's visit to Papua has not confirmed the strictures recently passed on the Administration by T. J. McMahon. "So far as I could ascertain by very careful inquiry, there was not the slightest foundation for the charges made against the Administration in Papua," declared the Minister. What had apparently happened, he said, was that the visitor had come in contact with the representatives of a trading concern which had at various times expressed disapproval of decisions of the Administration that did not suit their interests in regard to native labor. Mr. Poynton stated that he had spoken to plantation owners who were large employers of labor and they had had complaints to make. One of the greatest assets, both in Papua and Rabaul, was native labor, for without that labor the possessions would be valueless. It was therefore the duty of those responsible to do everything possible to educate and improve the natives and develop the Territory. The present slump was only temporary and prospects were bright.

New Guinea Problems

While in Papua the Minister received many complaints from residents of what they considered excessive taxation, but he was able to point out that they were in an extremely fortunate position when compared with people in Australia, or even with the planters in what had been German New Guinea. So far from sympathising, it is possible that the Minister will recommend the reimposition of an income tax, the revenue being utilized for the development of the Territory.

As in Darwin, the residents of Papua demand elective representation. Mr. Poynton has made a recommendation for the electoral representation of residents in the legislative council of Papua, but his proposal is not altogether in line with territory views. His report emphasizes three aspects of the question. It is important, he says, that the government should maintain full control; that the rights of the natives should be protected and at the same time the interests of planters safeguarded; the missionaries must also have some representation.

Minister Impressed

In Rabaul, the administrative center of former German New Guinea, Mr. Poynton was much impressed with the possibilities of the Territory, which has a bountiful rainfall. He visited several large coconut plantations. As in Papua, he found that the depreciation in value of such principal products as copra had affected the prosperity of the settlers. Incidentally, he learned that the much-discussed Australian scientific expedition, whose whereabouts had been a mystery, is now at work in Madang on the mainland of the late German New Guinea.

While the federal government will watch with interest New Zealand's administration of Samoa, in which the government is retaining all the large plantations formerly owned by Germans and is carrying them on as crown estates, any profits to go to the Samoan treasury, if necessary, to supplement the expenditure on education and public works, Australia will not be likely to agree with New Zealand that imported Labor under contract is essential to the maintenance of European plantations.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN BRITISH CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, as well as the other women's societies which work so hard for equal rights, have just cause for congratulating themselves on the victory gained in the matter of equal facilities and opportunities for women in the British Civil Service.

One charter is so important that it is worth setting down in full:

(1) "That this House approves of the temporary regulations for competitions governing the appointment of women to situations in the new reorganization classes in the home service. Provided that after a provisional period of three years women shall be admitted to the civil service of His Majesty within the United Kingdom under the same regulations, present or future, as provide for and prescribe the mode of admission for men.

(2) "That women shall be appointed to and continue to hold posts in the civil service within the United Kingdom under the same regulations, present or future as govern the classification and (in so far as regards status and authority) other conditions of service for men."

It is now, therefore, the accepted policy of the State to admit men and women to the home civil service by the same examinations, at the same ages, to publish the successful candidates' names on one list, and to appoint to the bulk of the vacancies in the order of merit, and, once in, to promote civil servants regardless of sex.

Only those who have followed the struggle from month to month through all its stages in the House of Commons know the magnificent work done by a small band of members, including Lady Astor, and they only can appreciate the time, energy and enthusiasm spent in the cause. Major Hills (M. P. for Durham City), Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Robert Cecil and Sir Donald Maclean, among others, deserve hearty and whole-hearted gratitude from all women anxious for their advancement.

ORGANIZING TRAVEL IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Semi-Official Movement in London to Inaugurate Bureau, Outcome in Part of Meetings of Dominion Premiers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A semi-official movement is afoot in London to inaugurate an empire travel bureau. This is partly the outcome of the meetings of dominion premiers, and partly owing to a long felt need by would-be Empire travelers for information. Sympathy has been accorded in official quarters, both imperial and colonial. Moreover, special impetus has been given to the movement on account of Japanese energy in similar work, work which is invaluable to the countries concerned. The time has now been reached in Empire development for British travelers to concentrate in their own lands, which offer wonderful scope.

The British Empire presents a vast, and, from the oversea tourist point of view, almost totally unexplored, vista of fascinating possibilities. Comprising as they do every kind of climate, every type of geological formation, and ocean, lake, and mountain scenery unsurpassed in any other part of the world, the King's dominions should be better known to all travelers and tourists.

Travel Imperially

The slogan "Think imperially!" riveted the attention of stay-at-home Englishmen on the possibilities, and even the existence, of the Empire when they were drifting dangerously near to taking the whole concern for granted. As travel is the most practical form of education known, a knowledge of the dominions can only thoroughly be assimilated by paying them a visit, but no one has invented and popularized the phrase "Travel imperially," and if one, more venturesome than the rest, should essay an imperial tour, he finds himself discouraged and hampered at the outset by an almost complete absence of any central organization which might advise him as to how to proceed and which would indicate the beauty spots and other points of interest.

True, some very beautiful brochures and other more ambitious publications have been compiled and published by some of the dominions, but this literature is rarely efficiently circulated, and many tons of expensive and really well got up books and booklets are now languishing, dust laden, on the shelves of government printing offices, and will never see the light of day or gladden the would-be enthusiastic seeker after knowledge of the countries and territories which comprise his imperial heritage. In any case these publications are allowed to get so hopelessly out of date that it is, no doubt, just as well that after a time they are allowed to remain unopened, but the unfortunate part is that some of the most glorious places in the world are to the majority of Empire tourists, names only. The position irresistibly recalls the famous lines of Gray:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Value or Bureau

The question arises as to what should be done to remedy the position and the reply to this would appear to be to establish an empire travel bureau. The value of such an organization to the dominions themselves is indisputable. Much has been done in regard to propaganda having for its object the close settlement of some of the vast empty spaces which form so great an area of the Empire. An illustration of the value of this form of advertising may be given. Surprise has sometimes been expressed at the exodus of English people to Canada at the expense of the more distant and less enterprising of the Dominions. The explanation is simple and twofold. The first is geographical, and the comparative proximity of Canada to the motherland has had a lot to do with the successful immigration policy of the Dominion. There is another reason also, and that is the glowing pictures of Canadian rural life which have been presented so lavishly to the public at home. Advertisements and information are essential.

For instance, what does the outsider know of Australia, which is geologically the oldest continent in the world? Its mountain peaks once, in the remote ages, soaring 20,000 and 30,000 feet into the eternal blue, have now been worn down by the effluxion of time to comparatively minor peaks, the loftiest of which is but 7000 feet above sea level. Their mineral wealth is hidden beneath a burden of alluvial in the valleys beneath. The earth's framework is exposed and the mineral wealth of the primary and sedimentary rocks is displayed to the discerning eye of the prospector. The vegetable mold of millions of years has made the soil of Australia astonishingly fertile. In the usual way who knows these absorbing facts? Very few indeed, and it is the lack of any system in regard to the dissemination of similar information about the Empire, and in regard to the best means of visiting places of interest and beauty.

Japan's Example

Japan has already demonstrated her sense of the importance of the subject and has set a valuable example to others by the inauguration of a well-organized travel bureau which is maintained by the Japanese Department of Railways, the leading steamship companies and hotels for the convenience of foreign tourists. The bureau has offices in the leading cities of Japan, China and Korea, with staffs speaking English and other languages and ready to advise travelers free of charge as to where they should go and what they should see. Officials of the bureau also arrange "itineraries," book sleeping cars and railway tickets and reserve accommodation at hotels.

Frank Hedges Butler, who has just returned from abroad, referred to the excellent facilities given by the Travel Bureau of Japan to enable foreign visitors to make the most of their stay in the country. It is the intention of Mr. Butler to press upon the British Government the need of an organization on the lines indicated above. This gentleman, who has during the past 50 years traveled extensively in four continents, stated that a man with means and leisure to travel is often guided in his choice of a country to visit by what he reads and hears, and quoted as an instance of this, that when he was contemplating a world-tour toward the end of last year, he realized that he should visit Hawaii, through the fact that the Prince of Wales, at a Guildhall banquet advised the Lord Mayor of London to take the first opportunity of visiting Honolulu. Similarly, when he was in Japan he was induced to include Peking in his program owing to the representations made by the Japanese bureau referred to.

There can be no doubt as to the almost unlimited field which the vast territories which comprise the British Empire offer to the traveler and tourist, and the great scope which an empire travel bureau would have in educating English to "travel imperially," and with appreciation of the beauties and features of the countries traversed.

VOLUME OF IRELAND'S TRADE WITH AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—While it appears obvious to all concerned that America is endeavoring to establish an export trade with Europe, it appears equally obvious that no appreciable success will attend her efforts until she revises her tariff system, and equalizes the rate of exchange. The impoverished peoples of Europe are not at present purchasing more than the barest necessities, and they cannot afford to export their goods to countries unwilling or unready to buy at a fair price.

For these reasons America's exports to Europe are not half as great as they were a year ago. With the Irish direct trade due to the efforts of the Irish Industrial Development Association in conjunction with Mr. Fawsitt, the Irish "representative" at Washington, whose latest proposal is that dried fish should be imported from Ireland free of duty. Such a concession would be welcomed in this country and accepted as an indication of America's desire to assist in resuscitating the overseas trade which Ireland once possessed to a considerable degree.

In the meantime the Moore-McCormack Line is carrying on a very satisfactory direct trade between Ireland and the States, the figures up to date showing that the value of goods carried last year by this line alone was $18,000,000, or nearly eight times the amount carried in 1919. America's ships on the direct route, which numbered only two in 1918, increased to 12 in 1919, and to 31 last year. On the other hand, although the goods shipped from America to Great Britain in 1919 were eight times the value of the return cargoes, British ships carried four-fifths of the trade, thus practically cutting out the American mercantile marine.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Democratic state convention, held here on Monday, adopted a platform the chief planks of which were law enforcement, equal representation for women, a state bonus for former service men, development of hydro-electric water power, and the establishment of a state minimum wage commission.

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UNIFICATION OF SPAIN IN PROGRESS

National Effort to Deal With the Morocco Trouble Has United Country More Than Any Event This Century

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—It is being pointed out, and not without reason, that the severe crisis and anxiety brought on by the Melilla disaster and the necessity that has arisen for repairing the damage done and teaching the Moors something of the strength of Spain has brought about a strange and unexpected result in which some see a blessing of a kind arising through adversity. It has always and correctly been regarded as the need of Spain that she should be more welded together and not consist, as it seems at present, of several different countries or provinces politically associated, the which know little of each other and may care less. Thus, except politically, there is hardly any "Spain," and patriotism, when spoken of, is a peculiar sentimental quantity.

People are taught to declare "Viva España!" at banquets and other public functions, and latterly a great effort has been made in the schools to teach the children geographically, historically and in other ways the meaning of Spain and why they should love their country and be indebted to it. But the tricks of the politicians on the one hand, the shortage and inferiority of communication on the other, and the natural conservatism of Spaniards in general have prevented any measure of general sentimental and racial cohesion from being achieved, and Galicia and the Asturias have still seemed to be whole continents away from Andalusia.

Politicians Out of Touch

But the new Morocco trouble, and the national effort that goes with it, have certainly united the country and made it "Spain" more than any other event that has occurred this century, or for further back than that. Spain, the nation, the general obligation, the hope, are spoken of and acted upon in the larger sense more than ever before. Of all things that Spain has ever undertaken since the Cuban War this does more to impress the sense of country upon the people, the fact that they are all in it together and must pay for it together, than anything else, in fact this big business does more that way than anything that has gone before. A great national effort is being made, and there is enthusiasm and activity of a kind that, while they might be natural in such circumstances, nevertheless do credit to the people.

The politicians have been surprised, and here, as in other ways, they show themselves out of touch with the realities of character and feeling as they are being experienced in these days. The politicians thought and declared that there would be a rising of the people in the revolutionary way if any greater effort were made in Morocco and more were asked of the people, with whom this enterprise had not seemed to be popular, and, trimming their sails accordingly, the leading politicians announced a policy of retrogression, suggesting that as soon as convenient Spain would abandon the conquering tactics she had been pursuing in the zone and just fortify some of the places she had obtained, leaving the rest to the Moors.

Patriotic Citizens

But it is already evident that this is scarcely the attitude of the people, who have stiffened their backs in a surprising way, with the result that one hears less and less of the proposed retrogressive Moroccan policy of the government and more and more of the big military effort that is being got ready at Melilla. Proof of the feeling of the people is that none of the old political champions of the abandonment of Morocco have come forward with their ideas at the moment when it would presumably have been most favorable to them. Soldiers are departing now from almost every town, city and village in Spain, and every class is being called upon. The other day, when Eduardo de Figueroa, son of the Count de Romanones, passing a holiday time at Ostend with the family, was called upon for service on the Riff, he left within a few hours. He joins a radio-telegraph corps.

The sons of the Count de Aresti, the Count de Zubiria, the Count de Montornes and members of other distinguished families are among those who have volunteered and gone to Melilla. Professional men and others well known in various walks of life are also among the volunteers. Ramon Solano, who is deputy for Almaden in the Cortes, has telegraphed to the Minister of War begging to be allowed not merely to go to Melilla but to be sent to "the most advanced post."

Sympathy From Overseas

It is even more impressive to note the fact and the effect of the sympathy, verbal and practical, that comes to Spain from over the seas, from her daughter nations and from others, and from the Spanish colonies in various lands. There is most criticism of Spain at the present time, it appears, from neutral quarters where it was least expected, but if is ascribed, perhaps rightly, to ignorance and prejudice on the part of certain foreign writers. French comment has been friendly; there is no doubt a good reason for its being so (a further and much enhanced Spanish disaster might not be Spanish alone), but, nevertheless, it is a pleasing fact. Under the stimulus of Esteban Lagunas, the Spanish colony in Lisbon is making a big subscription for the soldiers, the proceeds of which are to be sent to the Queen.

The arrival of new recruits for the Foreign Legion from so many parts of the world—with the news that large numbers are just coming from New York and London—making of this one probably the most remarkable and comprehensive Foreign Legion of modern times, is deeply impressing the Spanish people of nearly all classes and must do something to remove the national tendencies toward their exclusiveness and peninsularity wherever they exist. But perhaps in a way even more impressive has been the arrival of the first volunteer troops from South America, which has just taken place at Cadiz. In these days Cadiz is a place of enormous activity and emotion. The big trans-Atlantic steamers that have been chartered are taking troops over from there to Melilla. Malaga is another port, and Algeciras a third from which these military shipments are being made, but Cadiz, with all its great historical past, is being most used. Sixty-five volunteers from the Argentine have arrived here on the trans-Atlantic steamship Reina Victoria Eugenia. They include a lawyer and some farmers. When the ship dropped anchor in the harbor of Cadiz the volunteers and the passengers gave ringing cheers for Spain and the army. The volunteers, who are joining the Foreign Legion, went on at once to Algeciras, where they took ship for Ceuta.

These are a few incidents and items in an impressive whole. Every town in Spain, so far as one can discover, is establishing subscriptions of one kind and another. A singular feature is that in these matters it often happens that the ayuntamientos, that is the municipal councils, officialdom, are often much behind the people in their appreciations and their subscriptions; a couple of hundred pesetas perhaps in the case of a town of fair size is comparatively insignificant and obviously small. It is becoming the fashion for a town to set forth to buy an aeroplane for the army, each machine to be called by the name of the town that gave it. The newspaper, the "Sol," has started the Madrid subscription with this object, giving itself 1000 pesetas toward the aeroplane that will be called "Madrid." In some other places the public fancy in donation turns more heavily to thoughts of tanks. Ingenuity is being manifested in patriotic endeavor. Spain is being aroused

NEW ZEALAND POLICY IN SAMOA OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Ernest Page Lee, New Zealand Minister for External Affairs, who has been visiting that portion of Samoa which was formerly German but is now administered under mandate by the Dominion, outlined in Sydney the policy his government is pursuing. He said that New Zealand will retain and operate as crown estates all the large coconut and cocoa plantations which formerly belonged to Germans.

Those small plantations which cannot be easily and economically managed from Apia, will probably be sold or leased and the same course will be followed in regard to German trading stations and business premises on and around the islands of Savaii and Upolu. The Minister believes that when the world's market for copra and cocoa has been stabilized and difficulties in regard to imported labor have been overcome, the true value of the Samoan plantations will be understood. New Zealand will place the profits derived from the new crown estates at the disposal of the administration in Samoa so long as assistance is required in carrying out the government policy with respect to such services as education and public works.

New Zealand has found itself in a peculiar position regarding native Labor. Like Australia it stands for a white Dominion but the huge obstacles in the way of any application of such a policy to Samoa have been recognized, and in spite of Labor protests it has been considered essential for the maintenance of all European plantations to continue the system of imported Labor for definite periods under contract. Polynesian and Melanesian Labor, said to be unattainable, offer no way out of the dilemma. Chinese Labor has been found to be the most satisfactory and Mr. Lee says that arrangements have been made to obtain the required workers under the control and supervision of the New Zealand Government.

GERMAN CONTROL IN ALSATIAN POTASH

Mines Were Handed Over to France but French Are Indignant to Find That Most of Shares Are in Foreign Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Something like a sensation was caused at Paris when the story of a law suit respecting the Alsatian potash mines which were regarded as constituting immense new riches for France, was told. It would appear that after all France will have very little to do with these mines and the circumstances are such that she considers herself to be in some sense cheated. Certainly a fresh difficulty such as was never foreseen when the Treaty of Versailles was framed now discloses itself.

It should be noted that France did not discover and develop these valuable potash mines. Germany, in restoring the lost provinces, handed them over to France. They are of compafatively recent date as a commercial concern. According to the Treaty any new German participation in the ownership of the mines was prohibited and France proceeded to discuss what kinds of concessions she should make to her own nationals.

German Interests in Potash

Briefly, it has now been found that just before the armistice a man named Henry Koch, whose nationality is in some dispute—he is represented as of Alsatian origin, but in certain quarters he is regarded as having Dutch connections and as acting and being associated more or less with German companies—negotiated for the purchase of the chief German interests in Alsatian potash. These negotiations were completed, it is claimed, three days before the French Government on January 6, 1919, sequestrated the German mines. The shares were duly paid for and represent nearly 50,000,000 francs. At the same time a Dutchman named Van Houten purchased the shares of another German potash company. Should these purchases be found valid, France will retain control of only 10,000,000 francs of capital as against 85,000,000 francs held by these two purchasers. By a judgment of the Mulhouse Court, given at the end of July, the purchasers are declared to be good, and France is dispossessed. Naturally there is rejoicing in Germany and indignation in France. A great controversy has begun, and the matter will be carried to other courts. The French newspapers are deeply aroused and indeed the affair has grown to be of an extremely serious character. The French official who is working the mines for the government makes long statements to the press. The purchasers make equally long statements. The matter has become complicated and confused and many considerations of law and of fact enter in. It is impossible to express any definite opinion at present, but the history as set out here may be taken to be substantially correct, and it would appear as though the French will be unable to make out their case.

French Explanation

Without going into the technical and doubtful details, the French make what may be considered to be a semi-official statement as follows: The Alsatian mines were discovered in 1904 by the Germans. They have been exploited only since 1910. Although they are only 200 square kilometers in extent, while the German mines in the region of Stassfurt, exploited since 1859, extend over an area of 2950 kilometers, they constitute for France a wealth of importance. The Alsatian mines contain salts which are very much richer than those of the German mines and in order to obtain similar salts the Germans are obliged to adopt an extensive process of refinement.

At the moment of the armistice there were several companies working the Alsatian mines. One of them was a French-Alsatian group and two others were German. The Alsatian group worked the northern portion—less than a third of the whole. It was known as the Société Sainte-Thérèse. It was found to conform with the French law and it continues to work the mines normally and is in no way concerned in this dispute.

German Control

As for the other two-thirds, which are the richest, they were controlled by three German companies. There was first the Deutsche Kaliwerke, with concessions known under the names of Amelie, Max, Elise, Marie, Marie-Louise, Joseph, and Alsace. This company operated over the largest part of the territory to the south and west. Then there was the company Hohenzollern, with concessions known as Reichsland and Anna. Thirdly there was the Wintershall, with the concessions Théodore and Prince Eugène.

When at the beginning of 1919 the French Government sequestrated the German concessions, Deputy Helmer was put in control of the mines. Now it appears that when the armistice was approaching, Henry Koch, who was engaged in industry at Guebwiller, a member since 1911 of a council of control of the company Deutschewerke, entered into pourparlers with that company for the purchase of the whole of its interests in the potash mines. It was on January 3, 1919, that is to say three days before the sequestration, that he definitely acquired the shares of the Amelie, Alsace, Joseph, and Elise concessions, and the majority of shares in the Marie, Marie-Louise, and Max concessions.

A Possible Collusion

When Mr. Helmer toward the end of the same year, in conformity with a decree issued in September, proceeded to examine the shares to ascertain how many were held by persons of French nationality, he arrived at the conclusion that there was possibly collusion of what might be esteemed to be a fraudulent character—an interposition of persons—that is to say, in plain English, that Mr. Koch might be acting on behalf of the German company and served only as a screen. It would, of course, be wrong to assume that there is any real justification for these allegations, especially as the court has confirmed the rights of Mr. Koch. At any rate the French official refused to recognize these acquisitions.

The court in ordering Mr. Helmer to recognize Mr. Koch's claims bases its decision partly on the fact that inquiry shows that Mr. Koch is in reality an Alsatian and that his two sons were actually engaged in the French Army and were decorated for their services. If this is so, it is hardly possible to carry the matter further, though there is the argument that transactions with Germans were contrary to the law at that time.

Mr. Van Houten is apparently without question a Dutchman, and, relying upon the Koch judgment, he claims the concessions, Théodore and Prince Eugène, which he acquired in the same conditions.

All that are left to the French Government are the Anna and Reichsland concessions, which lie near Mulhouse to the southeast of the potash area and which are comparatively poor.

If the suspicions of Mr. Helmer are justified, and if these Alsatian mines pass into foreign hands, France will receive the two mines which are of little value and whose working presents considerable difficulties. It is not too much to say that in effect the whole French acquisition will be rendered useless. It was by a law passed in March this year that the French State was formally authorized to take possession of the mines, and it is with some dismay that the authorities find themselves faced with this unexpected situation. It may be taken for granted that no stone will be left unturned to reverse the decisions already given. Mr. Koch of course protests that being an old Alsatian he will work the mines in the French interests but certainly the government remains dissatisfied. The German newspapers, political and economic, naturally are delighted.

FORWARD MOVE IN ENGLISH MASONRY

Lodges Recommended to Encourage Addresses Which Will Stimulate Interest of Craft in Correlated Subjects

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Reference was made in this column recently to a proposed forward movement in Freemasonry, but at that time it was not possible to do more than mention the fact. Certain suggestions, amounting almost to recommendations, have now been made which will undoubtedly be acted upon, and their result undoubtedly will be to make the craft a greater power than ever in the progress of the nation. It has been pointed out by a very high authority that full and sufficient justification for the craft is to be found in the Masonic institutions. It is admitted that they are very fine institutions, but they are not the objects of Freemasonry. They are no more and no less what Freemasons are bound to maintain by their vows, and they are a mere incident of Masonry.

The principal object of Freemasonry is to inculcate religion and to inspire men to lead a religious life. A man cannot be a good Freemason unless he is a religious man, and leads a religious life, and it is pointed out that at the present time, when there is a world-wide conspiracy to undermine and destroy religion, Freemasons should be more emphatic than ever in declaring and maintaining openly the real objects of the craft. More than that the members of the craft in England are asked particularly to study the developments of the many anti-religious and anti-social organisations now pursuing a definite plan of campaign.

The Main Purpose

As Freemasonry exists for the main purpose of promoting religion, not any defined credal system or sect, it is possible for all its members to unite in the furtherance of this activity or defense against the frontal attack on the basis of the craft. There is no successful defense, it is maintained, unless it attacks. It is not suggested that Freemasons should go out as a body to preach and propagate any particular doctrines; what is done should be done by example rather than by precept, so far as the outer world is concerned. The world must, however, be convinced of the beneficial and influential effects of the institution. It is not sufficient to attend lodges and "do" the ceremonies.

It is all to the good, says one of the rulers, that there has been such tremendous improvement in the working, as it is called, particularly of late years, but this only stands in the same relationship to Freemasonry as drill does to the soldier, but to be good and smart at drill does not make a man a good soldier, and to become good Freemasons it is necessary to go beyond the ceremonies. Insistence is made upon the fact that every member of every lodge must take a more active interest in the craft. Churchgoing is not so general as it was even a few years ago and Freemasons are asked to use their influence in this direction. Churches and chapels are to be helped because they are the fortresses of religion, and brethren are asked to help in this direction, each in his own sphere; it being a Masonic duty to practice religion. It is recommended that at every lodge meeting something outside the mere ceremonial work be undertaken.

Stimulating Interest

It is also suggested that at every lodge meeting some brother or another, or sometimes several be asked to make two or three-minute speeches on some subjects of interest, something to stimulate the interest of the craft in anything with which the craft is remotely or intimately connected. As Freemasonry professes to study the hidden mysteries of natural science, it is recommended that brethren with gifts in that direction should be asked to speak on the wonderful works of nature. It is intimated that it would be quite proper to discuss any recent inventions or discoveries before the closing of the lodge, and this would give the opportunity for every member to show his talent. It will certainly be of interest to watch how far and in what degree these recommendations are acted upon generally by the lodges.

The Province of Leicestershire and Rutland has leaped suddenly from 8618 to 19,970 votes to the three central Masonic institutions, through the efforts of two brethren at the recent festivals. The Province now claims 21 craft lodges, six Royal Arch chapters, five Mark lodges, one Royal Ark Mariner lodge, one conclave of the Knights of Rome, one chapter of the Antient and Accepted Rite, and one preceptory of Knights Templar.

The history of the Stability Lodge of Instruction has just been written and presented to the Masonic world by its preceptor, F. W. Golby. Stability may be regarded as the friendly rival of Emulation, and the author has proved an uninterrupted existence and an unimpeachable apostolic succession in its leaders extending over more than 100 years. The contention is, and it will be of interest to ritual students, that the ceremonies and forms instituted by the Lodge of Reconciliation, instituted at the time of the union of the two rival grand lodges in 1813, were transmitted to the Stability Lodge of Instruction and there practiced, and none other, by the very same brethren, who, as members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, had been amongst the most active of those who drew up and perfected those same ceremonies and forms; and that these same ceremonies and forms have been worked, and none other, by an unbroken succession of preceptors (five only in number) of the Stability Lodge of Instruction during the whole of its uninterrupted existence of more than a century.

SITUATION IN THE SCOTTISH COAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At the beginning of August the Scottish coal trade was in a state of collapse. Much has been done to remove the water from the flooded pits consequent upon the strike, and to repair the roads, but it will be many a day yet before normal conditions are restored.

Thousands of miners are still idle in the Fife and Kinross, the Lothians, and the Lanarkshire collieries, something like a third of the total who were working prior to the great three months' stoppage. A collapse of trade has been partly to blame for this. Many of the railway sidings are blocked with loaded wagons; meanwhile many other wagons are lying idle.

There are three main causes of the collapse of the coal trade. During the strike householders had the lesson forced upon them of how to get along with less coal, and it is a lesson they will not readily forget, though, of course, the coming of winter will make a difference in that direction. Another reason is that the markets of many of the European countries, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Italy, and also the South American countries, have been well stocked with coal from the United States of America, whereas in former times they were supplied with Scottish coal.

The third reason is that the iron furnaces are still black. Before the strike 75 of these furnaces were at work and swallowed up between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of coal weekly. It is reckoned that it takes anything between £3000 and £5000 to relight a furnace, and until prices fall the Scottish ironmasters do not see their way to offer iron at a price that would bring them anything but a loss. The ironmasters of the United States of America, France, Germany and Holland can all produce iron at a much cheaper price.

Prices for export coal have fallen considerably. In October, 1920, these prices had reached the high-water mark in the history of the industry in Scotland. Navigation coal was then yielding from 110 to 140 shillings per ton and steam coal from 88 to 130 shillings; in March, 1921, navigation coal had fallen to from 45 to 50 shillings and steam coal from 40 to 46 shillings, while in August, 1921, navigation coal was sold at from 40s. to 42s. 6d. and steam coal at from 39 to 40 shillings. The class of coal known as Duff brought 40 shillings per ton in the autumn of last year, and is not now salable at 5s. to 7s. 6d.

Strikes and the consequent glutting of the markets with American coal have been responsible for this state of affairs, and the absence of orders, the bad state of the mines, and the fact that so many men are unemployed is looked upon with dismay by all connected with the Scottish coal trade. Matters, however, are expected to improve with the approach of winter.

There will shortly be, with the approach of the long nights and colder weather, a greater demand for coal for domestic purposes. It is hoped that the iron furnaces will soon be relit, or a considerable number of them, and that through time, when the American stocks are worked out, a preference will be shown for British coal.

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SOUTH AFRICA HAS VITAL RACE ISSUE

Dr. C. T. Loram Pleads for the Cooperation of Men and Women in Determined Investigation of Native Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal—At the Durban meeting of the South African Association for the Advancement of (Natural Science, Dr. C. T. Loram, in his presidential address, pleaded for the cooperation of men and women in a determined handling of the native question. The adjustment of White and Black in this country was at least as difficult as the Irish question, while the issues involved were as vital to South Africa as was the great war to the people of Europe. If they could be dominated in this matter by the spirit of the great war they would be aware of four great facts: First, that success could not be achieved without real sacrifices on the part of all sections of the community; secondly, that the moral and material support of the whole nation must be behind the undertaking; thirdly, that there must be unity of command with variety of attack; and finally, that the help of natural scientists must be invoked. The general ignorance of the people of South Africa, including the natives themselves, on the question was very great.

Native's Rights

In connection with political matters they had an almost chaotic situation. In the Cape the natives had the same political rights as the Europeans, and about 20 per cent of the total number of voters in that Province were "other than Europeans." In the other provinces the natives did not possess the franchise, which was a distinct grievance to a section of them, although the mass had not yet interested themselves in the matter. The Glen Grey Council system, initiated in 1894, has been extended to the Transkei and Pondoland. There seemed to be a good prima facie case for the extension of the council system to the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State, but before that was done it would be well for political scientists to investigate some such questions as:

1. The circumstances which led up to the granting of the franchise to the Cape natives, and the use they were making of that privilege.
2. Native opinion on the Glen Grey Council system and inference therefrom for the improvement of the system.
3. What modifications of the council system were necessary for its extension to districts such as Zululand and Basutoland, where the tribal system was intrenched.
4. Participation by natives in urban areas in the management of their municipal affairs either by representation on the Town Council or otherwise.

The legal relationships between Europeans and natives had always been difficult, because of the differences between the two civilizations concerned. The native did not understand the difference between equity and the law, and it was a question if the Roman-Dutch law of the Europeans was best suited for the natives. There had been considerable stir among them about the verdicts and sentences in cases in which Europeans had been charged with offenses against natives, and it had been suggested that the ordinary jury system should be abolished in criminal cases in which natives were concerned, or that a special panel of jurymen should be appointed for such cases. In connection with the courts of the native chiefs and head men, there was reason to believe that the procedure was often directed more to the enrichment of the judge than to the equity of the case. Problems to which the scientific jurist might direct his attention would be the study of the verdicts found and the sentences imposed in cases where natives were charged with offenses against Europeans with similar cases where Europeans were charged with offenses against natives.

Economic Relationship

The economic relationship between the races was likely to be a fruitful source of trouble in the future. The Land Act of 1913 was difficult to application because the scheduled areas for exclusive native occupation had not been legally determined, while the apparent non-applicability of the act to the Cape Colony was making the situation more difficult. The wages question had become less acute because of the welcome drop in the cost of living, but it would inevitably arise again, and needed to be tackled in a scientific way. The commission of inquiry into the Port Elizabeth disturbances find that the wages of the natives had increased by 60 per cent between 1914 and 1920, but that their cost of living had risen by 105 per cent, so that the natives were actually worse off by 40 per cent. In Rhodesia the cost of living commission found that wages had increased from 13 to 21 per cent but that the price of the 13 commodities most frequently purchased by natives had increased by 105 per cent.

Direct native taxation had not been changed since Union, except this year, when the Transvaal had imposed a poll tax on Europeans and natives, of which the net result would be an addition of 10s. to the native poll tax in that Province. The fact that the rates of taxation were different in the several provinces was a source of dissatisfaction to natives.

Contact with Europeans

The sociological changes which the natives were undergoing through their contact with Europeans were most marked. The most important for the purpose of race adjustment was the trade union movement which had shown itself in the Port Elizabeth strike and recent action of the native teachers in Natal. The economic history of the nineteenth century in England showed that an improvement in the social conditions of the workers had only been brought about by the efforts of industrial organizations on their part.

Questions awaiting investigation included the following:

1. The origin, nature, and extent of the alleged anti-white propaganda in this country.
2. Native political organizations.
3. Ninevites and other secret societies among the natives.
4. Isitabane and other oganizations.
5. The native press and its readers.
6. The patent medicine trade among natives.
7. The native church with reference to separatist movements.
8. A racial, religious, housing, and economic survey of an urban native location.
9. Native child labor in town and country.

OREGON RATE WAR ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—The rate war which has been on for a period of six weeks between the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and the river boats and auto busses running between Portland and Astoria will terminate October 1. The new rate going into effect at that time will be about double the present charge. During the short period of low rates, travel was exceedingly heavy, as many people availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the seashore.

COURSE BY CHINESE STUDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A course in spoken and written Chinese is included in the curriculum of special afternoon and evening courses offered by the Johns Hopkins University for the coming season. The class will be conducted by a student who is a native Chinaman.

THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING

Where the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments Will Be Held

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A little more than ten years ago Andrew Carnegie said, at the dedication in Washington of the new Pan-American Union building, for which he had contributed so lavishly, "The French have a proverb, 'We only hate those we do not know.' The reverse is also self-evidently true, 'We only love those we do know.' . . . One of the chief missions of this palace should be, as their natural home, to draw together the diplomats and representative men of all our republics and enable them to know each other and learn of the sterling virtues of their colleagues, and especially their earnest desire for the prosperity of all their neighbors and their anxious hope that peace shall ever reign between them. . . . Nor will its mission be fulfilled until every republic, and, I fondly hope, Canada included, shall have agreed to lay aside the sword." . . .

Carnegie did not then foresee the later developments which would bring together not only the diplomats of the two Americas, but also those of every other civilized nation seeking representation at the Conference for the limitation of armaments of November, 1921. Or, perhaps, with canny Scottish astuteness, Mr. Carnegie did discern these possibilities, did hope that in the event of world war, undesired but unavoidable, the building for which he had donated $850,000 might become the American Peace Palace.

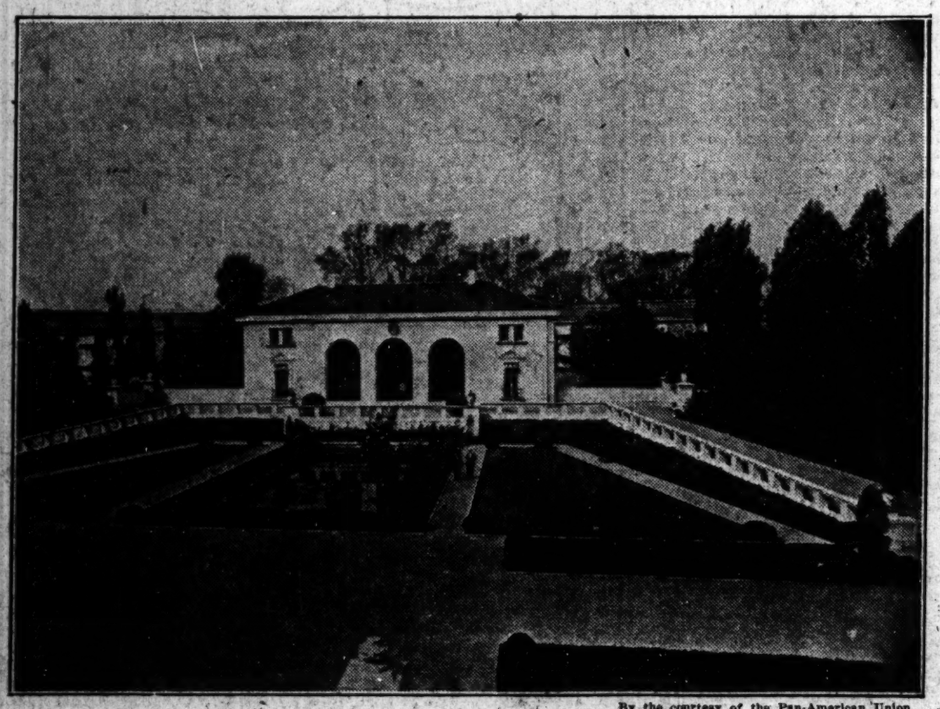
This Pan-American Union represents an ideal in marble, a triumph in stone, an "E Pluribus Unum" achieved through conflicts by which the South American republics, like the United States, won their independence from old world powers. Viewed from any angle, whether the top of the nearby Washington Monument, a soaring airplane overhead, or approached along Seventeenth Street, where it fronts on the Mall in the Potomac Park system, the Pan-American Union is a calm, reposeful building, the acme of tranquillity, an architectural success which draws an ever larger throng of visitors.

Ascending now the gently rising steps through the beautiful Plasa, one stands before three monumental doors of bronze and glass, flanked on the north by Gutson Borglum's "North America" group in marble, matched on the south side by Isidore Konti's "South America." On the pylon above the Borglum group, "Washington's Farewell to His Generals" forms the subject, and opposite is the meeting of the liberators of South America, San Martin and Bolivar.

Entering the gates, the visitor is welcomed with polite gravity by the guard at the door. Before him, in the Spanish-American patio filled with luxuriant tropical plants and gay-plumaged birds, is playing the Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney fountain. Beyond extends a museum of curios and commercial products of South America. Ascending the stairway, on the floor above is the spacious Hall of Heroes, where the Peace Conference will be held, the beautiful foyer adorned with busts of South American heroes. Below, at the rear, outside the main building, lie the sunken

Photograph by Shutz, Washington, D. C., 1918

The Pan-American Building in Washington



By the courtesy of the Pan-American Union

Annex and grounds from the Hall of the Americas

American affairs of the State Department.

"You observe the portrait of Andrew Carnegie," Dr. Rowe indicates the pictures on the walls of the director-general's office. "And we have, you see, both a bust and a painting of the man who has contributed so much toward the development of true Pan-Americanism: Elihu Root. This portrait over my desk is that of James G. Blaine, who was one of the first secretaries of state to interest himself in Pan-American affairs. It was due to Secretary Blaine that the first Pan-American conference was called, and it was that first Pan-American conference which organized the Pan-American Union.

"The fact should be emphasized," Mr. Rowe continues, "that for this period of 30 years the diplomatic representatives of the Latin countries have been meeting regularly to consider matters of mutual interest to the two Americans, thus developing a spirit of mutual helpfulness and cooperation. Through this organization the accumulated experience of the entire continent is made available to all the republics, so that whenever they require expert service of any kind they may always secure it through the Pan-American Union."

"Doesn't that kind of thing tend to avoid misunderstandings?"

"Certainly," affirms Dr. Rowe. "Through that constant meeting many matters have been solved which might otherwise have developed into sources of national irritation.

The Educational Section

"I should like to speak of the special educational section under the able direction of the assistant director, Mr. Francesco J. Yanes, through whose efforts so much has been done to develop cultural ties between the republics of America. This educational section has been instrumental in the founding of scholarships and fellowships for Latin-American students. Though its endeavors teachers from Latin America secure opportunities in the United States to pursue their special studies. Similarly students in the United States who desire to pursue special investigations in Latin America find direction and guidance and opportunity."

Taking leave of the director general, one finds oneself outside again in the flag-festooned grand foyer, the Hall of Heroes, with its marble busts of the most illustrious of South American leaders ranged round the walls, and faced by George Washington for the United States. There are José Matios Delgado of Salvador, a striking profile, Morazan of Honduras, Mora of Costa Rica, Herrera of Panama, Artigas of Uruguay, O'Higgins of Chile, San Martin of Argentine, Juarez of Mexico, Bonifacio (1763-1838) of Brazil, Bolivar of Venezuela, Sucre (first President of Bolivia), Barrios of Guatemala, Marti of Cuba, Dessalines of Haiti, and the latest acquisition, Unanue of Peru by a New York sculptor, Mrs. Sally James Farnham.

Now we enter the grand salon 100 feet in length and 70 feet in width, the "Hall of the Americas," soon to be the "Peace Conference Room," with its high walls, fluted ceilings and columns, three dazzling cut-glass chandeliers, polished floor, high mullioned windows with medallions of stained glass shedding a mellow light, and in each of the four corners the propitious word "Pax."

Next one enters the room of the governing board, with 21 chairs around the large, oval-shaped, polished table. At the meetings here the Secretary of State always presides, sitting at the head, as chairman ex officio. It was here that Lansing entertained Joffre, and all the high commissions who came during the war, or afterward, so the obliging assistant tells us. The bronze frieze about the wall, by Sally James Farnham, illustrates events in Pan-American history. The same sculptor's recent bronze equestrian statue in New York of "Simon Bolivar, the Liberator," attracted wide attention.

The staff of the Pan-American Union are working not for one country, but for 21. They are paid by allotment from each government, according to the population of its country, for the support of the building and its work.

The Columbus Memorial Library

The Columbus Memorial Library on the first floor contains 50,000 volumes, which may be consulted free of charge. These cover official records, history, travel, narrative, description, statistics, and other matters relating to all the American republics.

South American magazines on the two or three long tables are in Spanish, Portuguese, and English.

The Union publishes three monthly bulletins, in English, in Spanish, and in Portuguese, at regular subscription prices, but it distributes them free of charge to government officials throughout the two Americas.

Now to avail ourselves of the guides, who are very busy these days, as it seems that all the world is suddenly coming at once to see this famous building in anticipation of its future importance. Returning to the patio, we learn that the reason it is so well filled with tropical plants is because various members of the staff when visiting South America from time to time have brought back with them the peculiar shrub indigenous only to each particular country. Many were procured by Franklin Adams, who returned last year. They are intended as a "little hint of home to each ambassador," they tell us.

The Whitney Fountain, with its strange design, executed in pink Georgia marble, is based on the feathered serpent figure of the Aztec divinity. In the pool below there are goldfish. The rough stucco walls of the patio support a terra cotta frieze that displays in brilliant colors the coats-of-arms of the nations that comprise the Pan-American Union.

Before leaving, we must not fail to visit the rear of the grounds, with the sunken "Blue Aztec Garden" and reflecting pool, where goldfish play and the lotos spreads its aquatic leaves and opens its varicolored flowers. The figure presiding over the pool is an enlargement of the famous "Sad Indian" of Aztec mythology. Adjoining is the Pan-American Annex, with a three-arched loggia of Aztec tiling.

Now, does the Pan-American Building pay for itself from a financial, a commercial point of view? Yes, indeed, it pays. Ten years ago, so we read, the annual trade of the United States with Latin America was approximately $484,000,000. A very large sum, you say. Yes, but today it is nearly six times as great, or $2,455,000,000, an increase of $1,961,000,000.

FREQUENT STRIKES ADD TO COAL COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The General Policies Committee of anthracite operators reports that "vacations," strikes and near-strikes are of constant occurrence in the anthracite regions and that the aggregate losses caused by those disturbances add a heavy burden to the cost of production.

The committee reports further that an increase of the additional cost of operation of more than $2,000,000 within four years appeared on the books of one anthracite company alone, which operates a number of collieries near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Total mining cost it says, increased from $4,148,791 in 1916 to $6,518,233 in 1920, but the significant thing was that at the same time the amount of coal produced fell off 300,000 tons. The wage cost per ton mounted during that period from $1.70 to $4.20.

NATIONS' LEAGUE SEEKS REFORMS

Proposals Are Made at Geneva for Improving the Covenant so as to Suit All Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The demand to improve the Covenant and the League of Nations is fast spreading among international reform societies and not only those whose special domain is the advancement of pacificism. "Give us a universal and democratic community of nations!" bids fair to be adopted as a household word by all humanitarian groups inimical to war and clamoring for a lasting world peace. The second League Assembly, the French and British national peace unions, the Berne International Peace Bureau, the Interparliamentary Union, and the Union of League of Nations Societies summoned meetings and discussed the best means of turning the trend of the League in this direction. And now other progressive bodies, with more general reform aims, are following suit.

Foremost among these is the International Geneva Conference, just ended, of a large number of societies, in various countries, for social reform and moral progress, convoked under the auspices of the League for the Defense of Humanity and the International Institute for the Diffusion of Social Experience. The four-days meeting dealt exclusively with League problems.

The agenda contained not a few topics of considerable importance, and the resolutions moved by the speakers and rapporteurs were adopted unanimously. It was decided to strive for a true world parliament of the nations as against the present assembly of delegates of governments; for all-round compulsory powers for the forthcoming International Court of Justice; for the unconditional admission of every country desirous of joining the League; for plebiscites if desired by oppressed nationalities with a view to their right to dispose of their own fate; for the abolition of all national armies and their replacement by an international police force of the League.

The conference strongly denounced the employment of colonial troops in wars waged in Europe, and indorsed the "open door" policy for commerce throughout the world. It opposed the importation of alcohol into the colonies and any attempt at militarizing the mandatory territories. One resolution emphasized the need of mandatory powers looking, in the first place, after the interests of the natives rather than their own.

The meeting approved of Dr. Broda's suggestion to try to form a "party of humanity" aiming systematically at the realization of the desiderata of progressive humanity, a sort of universal society for social reform and a true "League spirit" along the lines indicated by the resolutions of the conference.

The conference resolved that a weekly press organ for newspaper editors is to be issued, from October, in English, French and German, for spreading broadcast the formation and fundamentals of the proposed party of humanity.

(OCTOBER ONLY)

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MANY CANDIDATES AT NORTHWESTERN

Coach E. W. McDevitt Has No Less Than Fifteen Out of Eighteen Letter Men on This Fall's Football Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—One of the largest squads of football candidates Northwestern University has ever known, more than 50, is being coached for the championship race in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Fifteen out of last year's 18 letter men are back. Coach E. W. McDevitt is facing his second season as head football coach with his two assistants of last year, Raymond Elder and S. R. Putnam.

The end positions appear to be much better fortified, according to prospects, than last year. Weakness in this department, it is expected, will be corrected by the return of two members of the 1917 team, W. P. Brumbaugh '23 and R. M. Grier '22. The veteran ends of last season who are again available for the position are J. S. Ewing '22, who has more speed and agility than weight, Charles Saunders '23, and Clarence Shearon '23.

At tackles H. D. Penfield '23, G. E. Magnuson '23, and John Scott '24 have all had considerable experience. Graham Penfield '22, captain in 1920, and W. M. Erwine '22 are expected to earn the guard positions, with D. M. Mills '21 as a promising candidate. Capt. E. E. Hathaway '22 will in all probability retain his position at center, with Paul Le Count '22 as an alternate of considerable activity.

Coach Edler was given an inexperienced backfield to coach. H. C. Graussnick '23 is the only halfback left from the first team. The freshman team of 1920 has sent on four men for the halfback position, all of whom show considerable knowledge of the game. Very few others in the way of first-team men will be available from the freshman team. William McElwain '24, E. L. Wolf '24, S. M. Bensinger '24, and H. M. Mikkelson '22 are the four players who are relied upon to fill up the empty halfback positions.

Quarterback will probably be played by C. W. Palmer '23, with G. C. Hyatt '22 and Gordon Knight '22 as alternates. At fullback J. J. Paterson '23 will undoubtedly start.

J. A. Turner, last year's fastest and hardest tackling end, has been declared ineligible by the faculty. With the graduation of E. L. Lane '21, a new kicker and forward passer must be developed. McElwain and Bensinger are leading candidates for these functions. H. D. Penfield will probably kick goals from touchdowns and will kickoff. No dropkicker has been found as yet.

The early part of the schedule is regarded as most difficult. The athletic department is striving to fill an open date on October 29 with a strong western team. The University of Wisconsin game on October 15 will be the occasion of the annual homecoming. The schedule:

September 24—Beloit College at Evanston.

October 1—University of Chicago at Chicago; 8—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 15—University of Wisconsin at Madison.

November 5—University of Iowa at Evanston; 12—Purdue University at La Fayette.

KANSAS STATE HAS ELEVEN VETERANS

Coach Bachman Has Only Two Positions on Varsity Eleven Which Lack Letter Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—With an augmented coaching staff, 11 wearers of the purple "K" to form a neucleus for the 1921 eleven, and some 30 other candidates who have had a year or more of experience either as varsity substitutes or on the freshman squad, football prospects at Kansas State Agricultural College are brighter this season than they have been for the past two years.

Even with the large number of veterans, however, Head Coach C. W. Bachman will be hard put to find men for at least two positions on the eleven. The failure of H. M. Randles '22 to return to college has left vacant the left end position which Randles filled for the past three years, and for which there are at present no candidates of his caliber. L. B. Smith '22 is displaying the greatest ability of any of the aspirants for the place.

Right tackle, which was vacated by the graduation of I. F. Gatz '21, will have to be filled with a man less able than Gatz unless some of the present prospects develop more finished form. In the first scrimmages of the season R. M. Nichols '24 played at right tackle on the first-string eleven.

R. E. Cleland '22, captain and center, will probably be the bulwark of the line this year as last. Flanking him on either side at the guard positions, probably, will be R. D. Hahn '23 and T. C. Laswell '24. Hahn has had three years of varsity experience. Laswell played his first football at K. S. A. C. on the freshman squad last year. At left tackle, Marion Stauffer, '23, who played that position last season, is considered practically certain of his place. Harold Sebring '23, another veteran of 1920 play, will be first choice for right end.

A fast, heavy backfield, one of Bachman's ambitions, will be realized this year, from present indications. M. S. Wheat '23, who weighs 190 pounds, and is remarkably fast, will be the nucleus around which Coach Bachman will build his backfield play. Winter will be stationed at one of the halfback positions. W. J. Cowell '22, a veteran of three years' experience, the best receiver of forward passes in the list of backfield candidates, will be a leading contender for the other halfback position. Others who probably will play at least part of the games at halfback include L. J. Bryan '23, D. A. Yandall '23, H. J. Counsell '22 and F. R. Stark '24.

The quarterback position will be filled either by Hartsell Burton '22, Burr Swarts '24 or R. M. Jenkins '24. Barton probably will be Bachman's first choice, for he has had two years of varsity experience at quarterback.

R. M. Sears '23 is the only veteran candidate for fullback, at present, but D. A. Goerke '24, who alternated with Sears at fullback last year, is expected to return.

Dr. W. E. Muldoon, who played on the University of West Virginia team during his undergraduate days, and Capt. C. N. Jackson, a former University of Michigan player, will assist Head Coach Bachman in getting the squad into shape. E. C. Curtis, University of Chicago '20, will coach freshman football. Curtis has 75 first-year men in his squad. The schedule follows:

October 1—College of Emporia at Manhattan; 8—Washington University at Manhattan; 15—Creighton University at Omaha; 22—University of Missouri at Manhattan; 29—University of Kansas at Lawrence.

November 5—Grinnell College at Manhattan; 11—Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames; 19—University of Oklahoma at Manhattan.

GREAT NECK POLO FOUR WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — With three minutes left to play in the final polo match for the open championship of the United States at Bala on Tuesday afternoon, J. C. Cowdin, No. 4 on the Rockaway team, Long Island, was unable to finish in the match with Great Neck, who was leading by 8 goals to Rockaway's 6.

The individual playing of Rodman Wanamaker 2d gave Great Neck its national open championship title. He accounted for four of the eight goals, three of them coming in the first three periods. J. W. Webb, the internationalist, was another star performer with two goals for the winners while R. E. Strawbridge's defensive playing was the best seen on the Bala field all season.

Morton Belmont, No. 1 on the Rockaway team gave a marvelous exhibition of riding and mallet work and turned in three of his team's six goals. Cowdin getting two and Thomas Hitchcock Jr, another internationalist, the other one for the losers.

Great Neck led at half time by 4 goals to 2. Rockaway played a rally in the seventh period when Cowdin and Hitchcock scored the only goals of the period which made the score 7 to 5 but immediately the Great Neck four got started again and captured the match. The summary:

Great Neck	No.	Rockaway
L. E. Stoddard	1	Morton Belmont
R. Wanamaker 2d	2	T. Hitchcock Jr.
J. W. Webb	3	B. K. Gatins
R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	4	J. C. Cowdin

Score—Great Neck 8, Rockaway 6. Goals—Wanamaker 4, Webb 2, Stoddard and Strawbridge for Great Neck; Belmont 3, Cowdin 2, Hitchcock for Rockaway. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Time—Eight periods of 7½m. each.

HIGHLANDERS ARE HELD SCORELESS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	94	55	.631
Cleveland	93	57	.620
St. Louis	79	73	.520
Washington	76	72	.513
Boston	73	75	.493
Detroit	71	80	.470
Chicago	59	91	.393
Philadelphia	53	96	.358

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 2, New York 0
Philadelphia 9, Boston 5
Boston 8, Philadelphia 1

GAME TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The St. Louis Browns slowed up the New York Highlanders yesterday when they gave the American League leaders their fifth shutout of the season, 2 to 0. U. C. Shocker, formerly with the Highlanders, was the chief obstacle in the way of the leaders. He held them to five hits, two of them scratches. He also had easy going until the ninth when W. H. Schang got a scratch hit and Roger Peckinpaugh singled. With two out G. H. Ruth was intentionally passed and Robert Meusel knocked a fly to the outfield. Only 25 men faced Shocker in the first eight innings. The Philadelphia Athletics divided honors with the Boston Red Sox in a double-header. The Athletics captured the first game, 9 to 5, but the Red Sox rallied in the second and won quite easily, 8 to 1.

RED SOX DIVIDE HONORS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	x	—	9	10	2
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	5	9	3

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Karr and Walters. Umpires—Wilson and Moriarty.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Boston	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	—		8	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—		1	4	0

Batteries—Bush and Walters; Sullivan and Myatt. Umpires—Moriarty and Wilson.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	2

Batteries—Shocker and Collins; Harper and Schang. Umpires—Owens, Connolly and Dineen.

EIGHT LETTER MEN REPORT FOR TEAM

J. L. Cannell Is Coaching the Dartmouth Varsity Football Eleven This Fall — Veteran Line Men Are Very Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Since the Wednesday after Labor Day, Dartmouth's varsity football squad has been training for what should be one of Dartmouth's most successful football seasons. The squad now numbers over 90 men, and contains much promising varsity material.

This year the directing of the Green's destiny is in the hands of Coach J. L. Cannell '19, captain and quarterback of 1919 team, and assistant coach last year under Coach C. W. Spears. Cannell is assisted by Frank Dorney and M. P. Merritt as line coaches, and the experience of both of these men should mean the development of a strong front line. The ends are again working under P. W. Louden '14, who has coached ends at Dartmouth for several years.

Eight letter men reported for duty: Capt. J. E. Robertson '22, and C. F. Burke '23, halfbacks; L. K. Neidlinger '23, tackle; E. B. Lynch '23, D. R. Moore '23, G. W. Streng '22, P. H. Threshie '22, and C. F. Gordon '23, ends. The wealth of ends will relieve Coach Cannell and Assistant Coach Louden of serious concern in this direction, especially since several promising men of less experience but likely ability have reported.

In the backfield Dartmouth's hope is centered in Captain Robertson and Burke, the two men left from last year's quartet. This should be Robertson's best year, and he should be rated as one of the best halfbacks in the country. Both he and Burke have been doing well in practice and they are being well understudied by H. L. Haws '24 of last year's freshman eleven, C. E. Canfield '22 and W. K. Maroney '23.

The return to college of Edwards, star fullback of the 1917 team, will mean that the fullback position will be well taken care of. Edwards was considered one of the best backs in the game in 1917 and it is expected that he will be able to equal his former speed and aggressiveness. G. R. Murphy '23 has been holding the position with such promise that it seems likely that Edwards will have a hard tussle to regain his old place. Five other men on the squad have reported for this position, and are daily working out with the men who temporarily fill them.

At quarter F. B. Smith '24 seems to have the call, with E. K. Hall '24 and E. C. Malmquist '22 close in the running. Eight promising quarterbacks have reported for practice, and with this material the coaches should be easily able to develop several good men.

The building of a new line will be the most important task for the coaching staff. Neidlinger is the only regular left from last year, and it is about him that the new forward line will be built. C. E. Suttmeier '23, J. W. Seavey '24, and S. E. Ellis '24 have been doing most of the passing thus far with the first two fighting it out for first place. W. S. Hatch '24, M. D. Hubert '23, A. V. Goldstein '24, are competing for the vacant tackle position, and up to date Hatch seems to have a slight advantage over his opponents. At guard Moore, who made the trip to Washington last fall as utility lineman, has been showing great promise with R. P. Carpenter '23, F. P. Cavanaugh '24, M. W. Swenson '23, and R. E. Thompson '23 fighting it out among themselves for a place.

Coach Cannell in commenting upon the football situation this year stated that "this year's Dartmouth football team must necessarily be composed of a majority of new men. If we are to have a successful season, these men will need the support and enthusiasm of every man in college. Boost your team!" In further speaking of this year's prospects he stated that it was the aim of the coaching staff to build up a strong organization which would stand as the basis of future teams.

PITTSBURGH WINS AND BOSTON DIVIDES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	93	57	.620
Pittsburgh	89	60	.597
St. Louis	84	65	.564
Boston	79	72	.523
Brooklyn	74	75	.497
Cincinnati	69	80	.463
Chicago	61	88	.409
Philadelphia	50	102	.329

RESULTS TUESDAY

Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 6
Boston 8, Brooklyn 5
Brooklyn 8, Boston 0
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 3

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Chicago
Brooklyn at Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a result of Pittsburgh's victory yesterday over Philadelphia the New York Giants' lead was cut down slightly. Pittsburgh bunched their hits in the second, seventh and eighth innings, scoring three runs in each. The score stood 9 to 6. The Boston Braves divided a double-header with Brooklyn, winning the first game by 8 to 5 and being held scoreless in the second game while the National champions of 1920 made eight runs. Dana Fillingim, pitching for Boston, held Brooklyn to six hits in the first encounter. Cincinnati, taking an early lead, defeated the Chicago Cubs and won by 8 to 3.

BRAVES DIVIDE TWIN BILL

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	3	—	11	9	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—	5	6	1

Batteries—Fillingim and Gowdy; Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	—	9	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	3	9	2

Batteries—Miljus and Taylor; Braxton and O'Neil. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 9 TO 6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	x	—	9	14	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	—	6	11	2

Batteries—Glazner, Carlson and Gooch; Winters and Henline. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

REDS BEAT CHICAGO, 8 TO 3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	8	11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3	12	0

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Cheeves, Strueland and Daly. Umpires—Holmes and Quigley.

SOUTHERN TEAMS WILL INVADE EAST

Formers' College Football Schedule for the Coming Fall Is One of the Very Best That Has Ever Been Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia — In looking over the southern football schedule for the coming season it appears, taken as a whole, to be the best composite schedule arranged by southern athletic authorities in years. More games with eastern colleges than ever seen before have been arranged, with Harvard University, Princeton University, Pennsylvania State College, Rutgers College, Georgetown University, Dartmouth College, and other representative colleges of the north meeting those below the Mason and Dixon line. Most of the southern colleges will have the same coaching staff as last year and a majority of the letter men back, and 1921 should prove a banner year.

University of Georgia will be the first southern college to play in the east, being scheduled to meet Harvard in Cambridge, October 15. The Georgia college also meets Dartmouth College in Atlanta on November 24. The Red and Black has all but two of her letter men back this year, and while she is looked upon as having little prospect of winning either game will doubtless put up a better contest than expected.

The Georgia School of Technology meets Rutgers College in Atlanta on October 22, and a week later plays Pennsylvania State College in New York on the Polo Grounds. This game was substituted for the University of Pittsburgh game of last year. Pennsylvania last year confined her attack on weaker teams throughout the east, and in spite of her 0 to 0 tie with Pittsburgh Georgia Tech was considered to have a better team. Pennsylvania State this year will be without the greater portion of her veterans and will be forced to rely on new material, and unless there is a marked improvement over last year's team, the southern team will doubtless be the favorite. Tech also plays Georgetown University in Atlanta again this year on November 12. The White and Gold has played them three consecutive years and have won every game handily.

Outside of the above three games, Georgia Tech has the weakest schedule against southern teams that she has had in years. The only team on her schedule that is even considered to have any prospects of victory is the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Tech easily won over the Alabama college last year and expects to repeat her victory this year.

The University of Virginia meets Princeton University at Princeton the same day Georgia Tech meets Penn State. The southern team will doubtless go down in defeat as it is not considered a strong team even in the south.

Georgia Tech has 11 letter men from last year. Of these eight are varsity men who played on the championship team last year. Tech will severely miss W. E. Fincher and R. A. Flowers, the former graduating and the latter having played his allotted four years of college football. Fincher was selected for a tackle position on Walter Camp's All-American team last year and Flowers retires from southern football as one of its most brilliant players of all times. Flowers captained last year's team and was a unanimous All-Southern selection for a half-back position. He will assist Coach W. A. Alexander on the coaching staff the coming season.

RULES ON MOTION

NEW YORK, New York—The Football Rules Committee has given out its views regarding the question of what it regards as constituting a player being in motion. It says that the following wording most nearly describes it: "In all shift plays both feet stationary on the ground should be interpreted to mean that a sufficiently momentary pause occurs as to admit of the officials seeing that the play is legal and that the ball was not snapped while the men were in motion."

PILGRIMS' TOUR IS SUCCESSFUL

They Win 5, Draw 5 and Lose Only 2 Cricket Matches in Their Recent Visit to England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although the Philadelphia Pilgrims who recently concluded a cricket tour in England can hardly be considered equal in all-round strength to the teams which have visited England in the past, they were strong enough to win five of the 12 matches they played, draw five and lose only two. The Pilgrims' widest margin of victory was an innings and 75 runs, against the Gentlemen of Essex, and their heaviest defeat was by an innings and 31 runs. This was sustained at the hands of the Marylebone Cricket Club, at Lord's. One of the most pleasing features of the Philadelphians' play was their particularly smart fielding, which was greatly responsible for the fact that in the course of their tour they scored more runs than were scored against them.

Altogether the Pilgrims amassed 3971 runs and lost 184 wickets, the average per wicket being thus 21.58 runs. Their opponents scored 165 runs less, but counteracted this by losing 10 wickets less, thereby obtaining the slightly superior average, per wicket, of 21.87. C. C. Morris had the best individual batting average for the Pilgrims. He commenced 21 innings, in the course of the tour averaged 682 runs, carried out his bat on two occasions, and secured an average of 35.89. He was only slightly ahead of J. L. Evans, however, who claimed 35.50, as the result of scoring 710 runs in 20 complete innings. Evans was the big scoring man of the side, and three times during the tour made more than 110 runs. Morris passed the "century" mark once, making 111 in the match against the Incogniti at Wimbledon.

Evans's 710 was the highest individual total for the whole tour. His "centuries" were obtained against the Incogniti, the Army and the Gentlemen of Essex, against which sides he scored 125, 112 and 124, respectively. Thus the Pilgrims scored four "centuries" in the course of the tour. They had a similar number scored against them, the man to treat their bowling with the greatest levity being Lt.-Col. W. N. White, who hit up exactly 200 for the Army. The other three-figure innings were 104 by H. R. Kirkwood, for the Incogniti, and 103 by both A. C. Wilkinson and Capt. R. St. L. Fowler for the Free Foresters.

J. H. Mason, the captain of the Philadelphia Pilgrims, was "not out" the greatest number of times, carrying out his bat on five occasions. He batted only seven times. His total of runs was 23, his highest score in one innings 10, not out, and his average 11.50. Four other members of the team, all but one of whom batted more frequently than Mason, had to rest content with less flattering averages, these being W. R. Clothier with 10.12, W. P. O'Neill with 5.72, H. R. Cartwright Jr. with 4.28 and Edward Hopkinson Jr. with 1.12. Behind Morris and Evans at the top end of the batting averages list came J. M. Crosman with 22.00 as his figures, R. P. Anderson with 19.68, W. P. Newhall with 19.33, G. F. Bottomley with 18.81, S. W. Mifflin with 16.72, C. H. Winter with 14.87 and C. G. Woolley with 13.62.

Against The Incogniti, at Wimbledon, Evans and Morris set up a new record for Philadelphian tourists in England, their stand for the first wicket putting on 239 runs. Another good partnership was that between Crossman and Morris, against the Royal Navy, the pair together making 101. Crossman eventually came to within eight runs of his 'century." The Pilgrims' bowling was mostly good, as, according to tradition, it should be. In 1897 the Philadelphian team then touring England included two bowlers, P. H. Clark and J. B. King, with a style of delivery which in those days was not particularly commonplace. Both were "swervers" of a very pronounced order, King combining this puzzling variation with a considerable amount of pace.

The most successful bowlers on the 1921 team were Hopkinson and O'Neill. The former bowled 99 overs, 17 of which were maidens, and took 24 wickets at a total cost of 311 runs, his average being 12.95. This was very much better than the record of O'Neill, who came second on the list, with an average of 19.55. O'Neill did more bowling than anyone else in the side. He sent down 294 overs, of which 52 were maidens, and accounted for 45 wickets. Eight hundred and eighty runs were knocked off his bowling. His average was consequently 19.55, of 1.05 better than that of Morris. After Morris came Mifflin, Clothier, Anderson and Bottomley, in the order named, their averages being 20.84, 21.55, 25.27, and 25.66, respectively. Woolley's figures were 33.33 and Newhall brought up the rear of those who had taken wickets with an average of 40.00. Cartwright and Crosman also bowled, but neither of them thereby encompassed the dismissal of any batsmen.

As already mentioned ,the Philadelphians were very smart indeed in the field, and C. H. Winter "behind the sticks" must be reckoned among the most adroit. He kept wicket in splendid style, catching out 20 batsmen and stumping four. Good wicket keeping is to be looked for in a Philadelphian cricket team, after the splendid example of J. H. Scattergood and T. C. Jordan, both of whom, when at their best, would have been ornaments to English first-class cricket. Other brilliant fieldsmen in the 1921 team were Morris, O'Neill and Anderson, all of whom held 11 catches.

The following is a summary of the 1921 tournament:

PHILADELPHIA PILGRIMS

vs.

The Band of Brothers.....Drawn
The Royal Artillery
Pilgrims won by 7 wickets
The Crusaders.....Drawn
Mr. Lionel Robinson's Eleven.....Drawn
The Incogniti.....Drawn
Free Foresters..Pilgrims lost by 124 runs
Marylebone Cricket Club
Pilgrims lost by an innings and 31 runs
The Army.....Drawn
The Royal Engineers
Pilgrims won by 4 wickets
The Royal Navy
Pilgrims won by 5 wickets
The Gentlemen of Essex
Pilgrims won by an innings and 75 runs
The Eton Ramblers
Pilgrims won by 5 wickets

GOOD PROGRAM OF SPORT IN IRELAND

Swimming, Water and Pony Polo and Cricket Leading Events in Week Ending September 3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—D. G. Monroe of East End won the 220-yard swimming championship of Ireland, which, with other aquatic events, cricket and pony polo, went to make up a good program of sport in Ireland during the week which ended September 3. J. S. Brady of Clontarf, the holder of the 220-yard title, was not seen at his best in the 1921 swimming championship. The winner was very quick away and made the pace throughout. At the second turn he led John Magowan, Central, by some five yards, with Brady swimming third. In the final length Monroe got further ahead, and finished an easy winner, a good race for second place going in favor of Magowan. The time taken was 3m. 3 2-5s. The Irish record for the distance is 2m. 44s., set up by G. S. Dockrell of Dublin University in 1908.

The Belvedere College Swimming Club's gala attracted a large gathering and provided some very good swimming. The Challenge Squadron race, Belvedere vs. Rest of Leinster, proved a splendid contest, and it was by only a short half yard that N. M. Purcell, the college's last man, got home ahead of Dr. J. Beckett. Stuart Barrett, Clontarf, raced well in the second length, and gave the college a useful lead. For the third year in succession M. J. Brophy carried off the Leinster schoolboys' 100-yard championship, which event he won easily from J. C. Hopkins. The championship this year carried with it a handsome silver cup presented by J. V. Bateman, a former schoolboy champion, of Saskatchewan University, Canada. All the handicap events were well contested, especially that over 100 yards for the Joseph Simington memorial cup, confined to Belvederians. Of the 11 competitors, seven finished in a bunch, P. V. Plunkett just getting home from J. P. Tallon, with L. Egan close up in the third position and Stuart Barrett a good fourth.

Better combination, especially in the opening half, was the chief reason for Dublin University's win by 4 goals to 2 over Pembroke, in the final water polo match in the Leinster Senior League competition. N. M. Purcell was in excellent form and scored all four goals for his side. Several times he sent in shots that missed the posts only by inches. At half-time the winners led by 3 goals to 1, the Pembroke score being due to Dr. Beckett. Play throughout the second half was very even, and at the end of eight minutes Purcell took a good pass from J. D. Clinch and scored his fourth goal. It was just on time when the Pembroke men scored their second goal.

On the cricket field, Phoenix, Clontarf, and Pembroke all placed wins to their credit in the Senior League. County Kildare failed to hold the first-named, owing chiefly to some good bowling by F. G. Chaytor, who took five wickets for eight runs, and J. W. G. Hyndson (four for 15), and the County could total only 69 in response to the home side's 209. E. L. Kidd, with 62, and J. W. F. Crawford, 58, laid the foundation of Phoenix's win and were supported by S. G. Walker and E. Buller. Clontarf traveled to meet the civil service representatives, who had first use of a good wicket but opened badly. The rest of the side, however, did better, and thanks to steady batting by E. R. Reid, O. Smith, and George Burke, the innings totaled 119.

Clontarf replied with a total of 173, toward which the chief contributors were Samuel Davenport (64), J. G. Aston (39), and L. G. Whistler (38). Pembroke had all the best of their game with Railway Union, who could do little against their opponents' bowling, and the Union's innings closed for the small total of 85, which included 15 extras. Pembroke passed this score without losing a wicket, and when the match ended had scored 205 for three wickets, R. W. Power making 72 and Patrick Murphy 82. The fast approach of the close of the cricket season was marked by the winding up of both the Intermediate and Junior Leagues. In both these competitions the Sandymount teams have been doing very well, and the second eleven's defeat of Ordnance Survey, by 113 to 71 runs, gave it the league championship and an undefeated record for the season. The team scored 45 points in the 15 matches it played. The same club's first eleven has also a fine record in the Intermediate League, wherein it leads its division.

Five pony polo teams entered for the Social Club's Cup tournament, which ended in a win for the All-Ireland Polo Club, after some good play on the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park. The final match, between the All-Ireland Polo Club and the Automobile Club, was the heaviest scoring game of the tournament, and up to half-time was very even. Conceding three goals, the A. I. P. C. started strongly, and scored at once. The Automobilists attacked from the restart and scored twice before the period closed. Captain King French added another goal in the second chukker, but this finished the side's scoring, and at the end of the third chukker the A. I. P. C. had drawn level, chiefly through brilliant play by Captain Lingard Goulding and J. A. B. Trench. From the start of the fourth chukker, the club took complete charge of the game, and, despite several plucky attempts on the part of their opponents, scored five times without reply, to ride off easy winners by 11 goals to 6.

TWO YORKSHIRE PLAYERS LEAD

E. R. Wilson and W. R. Rhodes First Two Bowlers in Final of County Cricket Averages

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Yorkshire has the distinction of providing the first two bowlers in the final English country cricket championship averages for the 1921 season, in E. R. Wilson and W. R. Rhodes. Wilson only came into the team late in the season, and at once showed himself to be in form. His figures are remarkable in every way nearly half of the overs he bowled being maidens. To Rhodes, however, belongs the greatest honor, as he maintained an average of 12, or thereabouts, right through the season, in addition to playing some good innings with the bat.

Another Yorkshireman, G. G. Macaulay, enjoyed a very successful season—all the more welcome after his failure in 1920 after a protracted trial. J. C. White of Somersetshire bowled as well as usual, but fell off toward the end of the season, and the same remark applies to A. P. Freeman, the Kent slow bowler. C. W. L. Parker had a good season, and captured a large number of wickets. He, Thomas Rushby, J. C. White, and William Bestwick made history by capturing all 10 wickets in an innings at some time during the season. W. E. Astill, A. S. Kennedy, and J. A. Newman bowled well, and captured well over 100 wickets, but their averages were about 20, and they therefore failed to qualify for the final list, which follows:

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Ave.
E. R. Wilson, York	314.1	145	465	41	11.34
W. Rhodes, York.	815.2	269	1588	127	12.50
J. C. White, Som.	1049.5	338	2133	137	15.56
F. Woolley, Kent	814.3	255	1930	123	15.69
A. E. Relf, Sussex	281.4	90	619	38	16.28
C. Parker, Glou.	1067.3	351	2581	156	16.54
G. Macaulay, York	538.2	129	1751	94	16.54
H. Howell, War.	585.2	103	1662	100	16.62
W. Bestwick, Der	935.3	200	2458	147	16.72
C. H. Parkin, Lan	206.2	34	735	43	17.09
A. Freeman, Kent	913.5	211	2673	156	17.13
Jack Nash, Glam.	662.4	189	1561	90	17.34
Hacker, Glamor.	181.5	49	498	28	17.78
J. Douglas, Essex	650.3	117	1943	108	17.99
Harry Dean, Lan	430.2	116	961	53	18.13
Roy Kilner, York.	516.1	186	976	53	18.41
W. Wells, No'shire	429.3	80	1291	70	18.44
T. Rushby, Sur.	468.4	140	1112	59	18.84
E. H. Bowley, Sus	292.3	67	856	45	19.02
G. M. Louden, Es	218.1	42	649	34	19.08
R. Tyldesley, Lan	570.1	136	1492	78	19.12
Asa Wad'ton, York	607.2	115	1761	92	19.14
G. Dennett, Glou.	790.5	208	2023	102	19.83

HERRICK AGAIN HEAD COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Followers of Harvard University rowing are much pleased over the announcement that R. F. Herrick, chairman of the Harvard Rowing Committee, will coach the crews this coming season in conjunction with William Haines. Herrick coached the Harvard second crew which won the grand challenge cup in the Henley regatta of 1914 and also the Harvard varsity eight which established a new record for the four-mile course on the Thames River, New London, Connecticut, in 1916.

BROCKTON FAIR
Come 7 in der mornin'
Stay till 11 in der evenin'
One admission for the whole show, You WIN more than your money's worth of Fun, Uplift and Inspiration
Oct. 4-5-6-7
See it all for $1.00 - Same old price

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Violent Jump in Prices Has Unsettled Conditions so That Business Is Seriously Hampered and Trading Is Slower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Uncertainment of price ideas has continued to seriously hamper business in primary cotton goods markets during the past week and trading in some quarters has been virtually at a standstill, though in certain other quarters a fairly active week has been reported. The violent advance in the price of cotton has now been communicated to all quarters of the raw material market and has practically put the manufacturers back into much the same position they found themselves in last spring. At that time print cloth mills were able to run out goods at approximately 40 cents a pound but could not get more that 35 cents a pound for them. They are able to get as much as 45 cents a pound for them, but with the higher raw material they find their costs running between 50 and 55 cents a pound. In only exceptional cases has the market been willing to pay at this rate for the goods and trading has therefore been confined to those mills which happened to have on hand surplus stocks of cotton bought at the low levels and were willing to forget replacement costs for the present to avoid stocking up on unsold goods.

Resistance to higher prices has been so strong among consumers that jobbers have declared it to be impossible to pass along the prices on cotton goods dictated by the higher raw material costs. This has been true of fine goods as well as print cloths and manufacturers, realizing the difficulty, have serious doubts whether the immediate future is going to see any change for the better. Unless the public can be brought to the point of paying the new price levels, mill men throughout New England see another period of short time production ahead next winter and are preparing for it by adopting a very conservative attitude with regard to raw cotton purchases.

Talk Wage Reductions

Talk emanating from Rhode Island as to the possibility of further wage reductions acted as a disturbing factor, and statements made by prominent New England cotton manufacturers unfavorable to such action were qualified to such an extent in view of the further reduction that all know must come at some time in the more or less distant future that they were misunderstood and taken by many as encouragement to the talk of lower wages in the near future. The facts are that a very considerable proportion of New England mill men are violently opposed to a further reduction of wages just at this time, or in the months immediately ahead. They realize that some of the weaker-kneed mills may yield under pressure and force a general reduction on the whole New England industry, but are prepared to oppose such a move very strenuously if they get a chance, and at present there appears to be enough of such opposition to it to make certain that further lowering of wages has very little chance of being put through before spring or summer. Many mill men declare they will not consent to it until other lines have been reduced very much more than seems now immediately in prospect.

Fine goods manufacturers report a fairly good volume of inquiry during the past week but very few actual sales, owing to the unwillingness of buyers to pay the prices asked. Even the trading on the ultra fancy goods has been held up by the price factor and though certain quarters reported sales at the new prices, the volume for the week was scarcely sufficient to keep one mill operating full time.

Print Cloth Markets

In print cloth markets there was a rush to buy four yard 80 squares and several large orders were reported in New York at prices ranging from 13½ cents a yard for future deliveries to 14 cents for spot goods. Sheetings were somewhat active toward the end of the week as a result of operations of the bag manufacturers, while prices of other print cloth constructions were very firm with sales of 5.35 yard 38½ inch 64 by 60s reported in second hands as low as 8¾ cents and others direct at 8½ cents and 9 cents flat. Eastern mills are asking 9¼ cents for this construction, but very few sales at that level have been heard of. Fall River reports sales for the week estimated at slightly in excess of 65,000 pieces.

Yarns have been in broader demand than for some weeks, but the reluctance of buyers to pay the higher prices asked by spinners as a result of higher raw material costs, has confined the dealing to comparatively small lots, though there have been quite a considerable number of these. Combed yarns, especially, have been bought in better volume in the aggregate than for a long time, though some of the spinners in the east are still operating on a short-time schedule.

ALGOMA STEEL ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Algoma Steel Mills, of the Lake Superior Corporation, have received an order for 40,000 tons of steel rails from the Canadian National Railway. This, together with a recent order for 20,000 tons of rails from the Canadian Pacific, will assure activity in the rail department of the steel plants for the balance of the year. The outlook for business is regarded by the company as having distinctly improved.

BUYING AT TRADE FAIR IN LEIPZIG

There Has Been Satisfactory Demand for Porcelain, With United States Largest Buyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPSIG, Germany—There has been a satisfactory demand for porcelain at the trade fair and the United States has proved the largest buyer. Their orders, naturally, are only given under reserve, subject to the fixing of the new United States tariff.

In case this does not prove altogether prohibitive, normal business relations may be looked upon as re-established. Should, however, the plan of levying the duty on the American wholesale price instead of on the German invoice price be adopted, which would mean a duty of about 100 per cent, the export to the United States of America would be almost impossible.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries have also been free buyers, in spite of the prevailing depression in those countries, and Germany's neighbors to the east, Poland, and the new Baltic States, and Finland, were also to the fore, and there were even some first offers from Russia. Although the home demand was rather slack, the total result of this section of the fair has been altogether satisfactory.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Marshall, Field & Co.'s weekly report states that the current wholesale distribution of dry goods showed an increase over the preceding week. The report also states that there were many more customers in the market than the previous week or a year ago. Collections show improvement.

The plan for removing the administration of the Anglo-Austrian Bank from Vienna to London calls for subscription by the British group of £1,000,000 for preferred stock and conversion of 200,000,000 kronen capital into £650,000 sterling. The new bank, it is said, will be under the patronage of the Bank of England.

Exports of cotton goods from England during August totaled £11,218,000, decrease of £24,812,000 from August last year, but an increase of £811,000 over the same month in 1913.

Planters are to be represented on the Cuban Sugar Finance Commission which will remain in power and supervise the sale of the entire 1920-1921 crop.

The annual report of the Cotton Textile Mills of Mittweida, Germany, shows net profits of 24,700,000 marks for the past 12 months on paid-up capital of only 5,000,000, as against 2,000,000 in the previous year. After writing off 10,000,000 marks as special factory maintenance fund, the company declared a regular dividend of 25 per cent and an extra of 50 per cent. The report attributes the large profits to the low German exchange and the break in cotton prices.

Contracts for construction of a railroad from Nakuru, Kenya colony, Northeastern Africa, to the Uasingisu plateau, north of Victoria Nyanza, has been awarded by the British Government. The line will cost around $10,000,000 and reach an altitude of more than 9000 feet above sea level.

In August permits for the construction of 4586 new buildings at a total cost of over $42,000,000 were issued in New York City, making the total valuation for seven months $230,381,237. The latter figure contrasts with $66,460,000 for Chicago, $39,757,640 for Los Angeles and $36,179,255 for Detroit.

OIL GROUP STEADIER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—A steadier tone was noted in the oil group on the stock exchange yesterday. The improvement was due to some repurchasing. Royal Dutch was 35¼, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, and Mexican Eagle 4 5-16. French loans were weaker owing to declines on the Paris Bourse.

The gilt-edged list also was easier but changes were unimportant. Dollar descriptions held well. Some rails were colorless and neglected. The shares of Argentine railways were unchanged, there being little interest.

Consols for money 48¾, Grand Trunk 2, De Beers 11⅛, Rand Mines 2⅜, bar silver 43⅜d. per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4⅛ per cent; three-months' bills 4⅛ per cent.

COTTON MARKET ADVANCES

NEW YORK, New York—October cotton yesterday advanced $6.25 a bale over Monday's closing, and the general market showed net advances of 50 to 90 points. Unusually heavy notices of delivery on October contracts and unexpected competition were the causes. Japanese interests were credited with taking up notices representing fully 50,000 of the 82,000 bales tendered. The October cotton was reported to be of a desirable grade and staple. Futures closed firm. October 21.03, December 21.01, January 20.72, March 20.35, May 20.03. Spot steady; middling 21.56

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED

NEW YORK, New York—Following an announcement by the Cuban Sugar Finance Committee of a reduction in the selling price of raw sugars of 2¾ cents C. & F., equal to 4.24½ cents duty paid, several refining companies also announced price reductions. The Warner, National and American companies reduced their prices 15 points each to 5.50 cents, while the Federal and Arbuckle companies cut quotations 10 points to 5.50 cents, all less 1 per cent for cash.

EXCELLENT CROP OF FRENCH WHEAT

Minister of Agriculture Reports Yield Is Normal for the First Time Since Pre-War Days and Little Need Be Imported

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In spite of the bad early reports, wheat crops of France this year are excellent. They reach something like the quantities of pre-war days. Before the war one could roughly reckon that 92,000,000 quintals of wheat were produced, and that this amount sufficed for the needs of France. That is putting the matter very simply, and the problem is complicated by a number of considerations. Nevertheless, it is indeed a noteworthy fact that after all the gloomy forecasts France should have this year 87,843,770 quintals of wheat.

The figures published by the Minister of Agriculture show that this wheat was grown upon 5,329,830 hectares of ground. This is the first time since 1914 that the French wheat harvest can be considered as normal. The result is all the more remarkable because the superficial area under cultivation is still inferior by 1,000,000 hectares to the superficial area cultivated before the war. Certainly considerable efforts have been made in the liberated regions, and some of them have done better than ever, but in these parts there is still a great deficiency. It should be recalled that it was precisely in the department of the Nord, of the Pas-de-Calais, of the Aisne, of the Somme, of the Marne, and of the Oise, that wheat growing was particularly developed. In many of these districts culture was suspended or became difficult. When ground has been long neglected it takes some time to restore its growing capacities, but the old fertility is returning.

Hectare Yield Is Greater

A fact of special importance is that the average production per hectare is higher than it has ever been in France. Before the war it reached on one occasion—1907—15.75 quintals. This year it has reached 16.40 quintals. In The Christian Science Monitor there was described at the beginning of the season the intense campaign launched by the French authorities. That campaign has evidently been entirely successful. The new methods practiced by the farmers have borne good fruit. The yield now approaches that which is realized in European countries which have been regarded as the most favored in this respect—such as Germany and Belgium. It is pointed out that these countries do not grow wheat on such large surfaces as France. In 1913 only 1,974,000 hectares were cultivated in Germany, while Belgium only had 161,000 hectares. In that year France had 6,452,000 hectares under cultivation.

The present crops are slightly superior to the average production in the period from 1909 to 1913, but they are inferior to the crops of 1909, 1912, and, above all, to the crops of 1907, when 103,000,000 quintals were gathered.

It will not now be necessary for France to import much wheat. The quantities imported each year for the last three or four years have ranged from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 quintals.

Statistics show that the highest quantities required in France were 92,000,000 quintals in a year, of which 10,000,000 were kept for purposes of sowing. Today the population is less than it was in 1913, in spite of the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. But it is believed that the needs have not diminished. The rural populations now use more wheat for the making of bread and are abandoning the use of rye. Moreover there is a deficit in the production of potatoes, haricots, and other vegetables, which will have the effect of increasing the demand for wheat. On the other hand, more meat is being eaten in the country districts than was formerly the case. A further point has to be taken into account. The harvest was early this year and assuming that it will fall more normally next year it is possible that this year's crop will have to cover the needs of 13 months. Further, it is hoped that there will be more ground under cultivation next year, and therefore more grain for sowing purposes will have to be saved. Another curious result of the employment of up-to-date methods and machinery is that a certain quantity of what is called petit blé, which was formerly mixed with the wheat, will be lost, or rather will be sifted for the nourishment of farmyard animals.

Stocks on Hand

It is estimated that there are stocks in hand of about 6,000,000 quintals and therefore the future can be faced with confidence.

According to the international statistics the production of wheat in such countries as have furnished figures is about equal to that of last year—slightly less, since there was a total of 513 quintals in 1920 and 502,000,000 today. The European countries are (leaving Russia aside) better off than before, while for America and Canada the total is very slightly less—284,000,000, as against 286,000,000 in 1920. In India there is a deficit.

Some satisfaction is felt at the fact that the northern provinces of France so far as they are cultivated have produced what is considered to be the finest wheat. A fair has been opened in which the samples shown were declared to be excellent. It is generally recognized that the climate of the North is more favorable to intensive culture, and indeed while the rest of France falls below the standard of Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, the northern provinces have managed to grow in certain parts more than can be grown in Germany on the same superficial area. The North is proud of its preeminence in agricultural activities. Wherever it has been possible the farmers have adopted the latest methods and have renewed their machinery. Encouraged by the admirable results this year, they express determination to do even better next year.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Tanners Optimistic as Prices Show Signs of Stabilization—Shoe Trade Better, Below Normal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Tanners are feeling some amount of satisfaction that hide values show at last some sign of being stabilized, as recently advances have been checked. Best ox hides are now selling from 6½d. for lights to 10½d. for heavies, the general tone being, if anything, a shade weaker. The position is still fraught with anxiety for tanners and merchants, as consumption can only be induced by cheaper leather, and this is impossible as long as high prices of raw material and high wages have to be paid. At the same time, tanners are fairly optimistic, as some of the larger yards are again increasing their input, and big sales of River Plate hides have been recently reported to have been done by Liverpool and London importers at advanced rates.

In view of the above, the leather market is firm, and tanners are holding out for quotations; here and there one hears of bargain lots, but the "slaughter" of prices seems to be a thing of the past. Buyers, however, are following a very cautious policy, and no inducements will persuade them to buy more than actual requirements. On the whole this is a good thing for the trade, as it keeps prices more or less steady. Pinned offal in the lighter grades is getting scarce, and quite good prices are now obtained for good tannages.

Trade in upper stock is better, and even the old-fashioned curriers are finding the demand better for waxed and russet kips. American firms here who have agencies report quite a good business of late in colored calf and kip leathers. The quality and selection are excellent, and many now wonder how American dressed chrome leather can be sold here at all, as the difference in the exchange means something like a 35 per cent loss on every foot of leather sold. Shoe manufacturers are asking what are the prospects for the British upper leather tanner on a normal exchange if he cannot keep the American out with such a heavy handicap against him?

The shoe trade is better, although not yet normal. Orders for home consumption are coming in fairly well for winter goods, but until overseas exchanges right themselves, the British shoe output cannot be all absorbed.

FINANCIAL AID FOR WASHINGTON BANKS

SPOKANE, Washington — Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the United States War Finance Corporation, created by Congress with a paid-in capital of $500,000,000, has arranged to give financial help to Washington's banks, live stock growers, fruit growers, wheat growers and other farmers. Mr. Meyer announced the appointment of a Washington state committee to represent the War Finance Corporation.

Spokane banks have arranged to provide $50,000 to $100,000 to finance the 1921 apple crop handled through the Spokane Valley Growers Association. The organization has already sold 100 cars of apples, valued at $150,000. Bankers of Spokane and other Pacific Northwest cities have raised $1,300,000 to finance local needs of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, which controls 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in the Spokane district. This supplements the $10,000,000 provided by the War Finance Corporation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tue.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	$3.72¾	$3.72¾	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0711½	.0716½	.1930
Francs Belgian)	.0703	.0704½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1730	.1725	.1930
Lire	.0412½	.0415	.1930
Guilders	.3210	.3198	.4020
German marks	.0081	.0087½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.90½	.902	....
Argentine pesos	.3182	.3262	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0485	.0488	.1930
Pesetas	.1303	.1303	.1953
Swedish kroner	.2245	.2198	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1260	.1257	.2680
Danish kroner	.1775	.1770	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday, closing prices being 1 to 2 points lower, with September 1.19¼a, December 1.23¾ and May 1.27⅝b. Corn declined fractionally, with September 50⅞a, December 51½ and May 56⅛b. Hogs and provisions were stronger. September rye 1.00b, December rye 1.02½a, May rye 1.08¼a, September barley 66a, December barley 61¼a, September pork 20.25, September lard 10.22, October lard 10.25a, January lard 9.22b, March lard 9.40b, May lard 9.57b, September ribs 7.15, October ribs 7.15, January ribs 8.00a.

NEW ARGENTINE LOAN

NEW YORK, New York—A banking syndicate is offering $50,000,000 2-year 7 per cent notes of the Argentine Government on a basis to yield approximately 7.20 per cent. This is the first new financing by Argentina in five years and is expected to be helpful in restoring exchange on Buenos Aires nearer to parity and stimulating trade with the United States.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD-MINING IN FUTURE

Questions of International Exchange and Present Premium, and Purchasing Power of Money Factors in Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — For an answer to the question of the future of the gold-mining industry in the Commonwealth, the Australian is apt to look to Bendigo rather than to Western Australia or Queensland, and in the address by Mr. E. C. Dyason, president of the Victorian Chamber of Mines, at the annual meeting of the chamber, an attempt was made to solve the problem.

Only two factors must be known in order to deliver intelligent prophecy; the duration of the present premium on gold, made possible by the exceptional condition of international exchange, and the course of the purchasing power of money, which is now rising. Mr. Dyason declared that this year may witness the practical obliteration of the industry or see a substantial revival. There is reason to believe that the pendulum will swing toward better days. While expansion will certainly await more tangible proofs of favors to come, it is now unlikely that properties which can be worked without loss or which have excellent prospects will be closed down.

Fields Not Exhausted

As far as Victoria is concerned, any abandonment of mines will be economic rather than geologic. Few of the chief gold fields have been exhausted. In Bendigo, which shared with Ballarat the fame of early digging days, operations can be carried on for another century, as far as the field itself is concerned.

Tracing the handicaps under which the mining company had struggled, Mr. Dyason said that costs and charges had increased more than 75 per cent in the last decade, while the rise in the price of gold had been only from 25 to 35 per cent. In other words, gold had depreciated in terms of commodities.

"The world in recent years, through the substitution of paper currencies for gold, and through swollen credit systems, has not wanted gold as much as it did, and has stifled the existing demand by restrictive measures upon its free movement," explained the president. "This condition has been expressed in higher costs, and it is no use blaming the worker who, in the gold-mining industry is certainly no better off than in pre-war days, and who has little to do with the currency changes. We are even now pressed for further wage increases, and although, compared with other industries, we have been forced to admit that there is a case for an increase, we cannot take the responsibility of shutting down operations by granting it.

"We have fought strenuously for some relief in other directions, but while other industries have their subsidies and their financing, gold mining, of late the Cinderella of the industries, has had more kicks than halfpence from those in authority. Our appeals for relief from increasing tariffs, increasing freights, increasing royalties in firewood, for better conditions of tenure, and a more invigorating allocation of the small remaining moiety of the mines development fund, have been of no avail. I am no advocate of government support of industry; if it will not pay its way it is no use continuing it, but there is much to be said for the maximum liberality of treatment to an industry which has fallen upon a disaster which may be only temporary. Many of the most important raw materials of mining are now subject to heavy tariff duties. Gold mining cannot stand these increases."

If the decrease in the price of commodities recently noted continues, Mr. Dyason believes that gold mining will again flourish but so far the only effect has been a slight diminution in store costs. He does not regard the present tendency to deflation as wholly good because both inflation and deflation inflict severe shocks on the economic system. What is really needed, he considers, is "a stable standard of value, and though gold is infinitely better than paper, it is, as recent experience in the United States has shown, by no means completely satisfactory. Some day the world will devise a standard of value that will more nearly approach stability."

As indicating a possible new Labor trend in the industry, the proposal made in Queensland by Mr. Justice McCawley, of the state arbitration court, that the Clarke Gold Mining Company should consider a profit-sharing scheme under which 10 per cent of the dividends would be paid to the miners, has an Australian interest. The president of the Victorian chamber did not comment on the judge's plan for obtaining industrial peace.

DETAILS OF QUEENSLAND LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — Details made available by the State Treasurer, J. A. Fihelly, show that the temporary loan of £1,000,000 obtained from the Queensland Government is for one year. Instalments will be paid by the bank as follows: September 28, £200,000; October 3, £50,000; November 30, £200,000; July 1, 1922, £550,000.

CHICAGO BUILDING PERMITS

CHICAGO, Illinois—There were issued here, for the week ended September 22, 200 building permits with listed cost of $2,500,000, against 43 and $475,000 a year ago.

SALE OF 5,000,000 POUNDS OF COPPER

American Brass Company Has Paid 12 3-8 Cents for Purchases From Several Dealers

NEW YORK, New York—The American Brass Company has purchased approximately 5,000,000 pounds of copper for October and November delivery at 12⅜ cents per pound, and has put out another inquiry for several million pounds addition at the same figure. The order for the 5,000,000 pounds went to several dealers, being distributed equally according to the importance of the selling interest and the ability of the seller to supply the metal when wanted.

Virtually all the big sellers are quoting 12⅜ to 12½ cents per pound for October delivery, with a slight advance for later shipments, and because the brass company on the new inquiry wants November-December delivery it is believed that it will find it difficult to get its lower bid accepted.

There is improvement in the copper market. The demand is larger and inquiries are growing, with indications that consumers are beginning to realize that prices are at a low point compared with other commodities. Several of the large sellers are unusually firm in their attitude on prices and it is known that at least two refused to take any of the recent business of the American Brass Company because they considered the price unsatisfactory.

DIVIDENDS

Yale Towne Manufacturing, quarterly of 5%, payable October 1 to stock of September 23.

Washington Water Power, quarterly of $1.75, payable October 16 to stock of September 23.

Sopora Phonograph has deferred quarterly of 2% on preferred, due October 1.

Traylor Engineering-Manufacturing, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 26.

Acme Road Machinery, quarterly of 1% on common and 2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 25.

Mohawk Valley Company, $2.50, payable October 1 to stock of September 27.

Standard Screw, quarterly of 5% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 21.

Air Reduction, quarterly of $1, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

British Empire Steel, 1¾% on first preferred stock series B, payable November 1 to stock of October 15. No action was taken on common dividend.

Penmans, Ltd., quarterly of 2% on common, payable November 15 to stock of November 5, and of 1½% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 21.

Otis Elevator, quarterly of 2% on common and 1½% on preferred, both payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Proctor & Gamble, quarterly of 2% on 8% preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 24.

All-America Cables, quarterly of 1¾%, payable October 14 to stock of October 3.

Republic Motor Truck, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 24. Three months ago the dividend due July 1 was passed. The last payment was made April 1.

American Agricultural Chemical has passed quarterly of 1½% on preferred, due at this time.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining, quarterly of 1¾%—87½ cents a share—on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of October 6.

FOOTWEAR MAKERS TO TRADE ABROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Manufacturers Consolidated, Inc., which proposes to develop for foreign trade in shoes and leather, has just been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of $100,000. This pooling effort plans to buy raw materials abroad as well as seek to extend selling markets.

The principal stockholders are the United States Leather Company and Lucius Beebe & Co., tanners, and the following shoe manufacturing firms: E. E. Taylor Company of Brockton, Thomas G. Plant Company of Boston, Hilliard & Merrill, Inc., of Lynn and John A. Frye Shoe Company of Marlboro. George M. Peabody, president of E. E. Taylor Company, is chairman of the board and Arthur W. Wellington, president of the United States Leather Company, a director of the Central Leather Company, is vice-chairman.

Two men associated with the new project, George Boinow and Joseph Filurih, are to make a prolonged stay in the foreign fields and to study at first hand especially the Balkan States and Poland, where the company expects to do much business.

DUTCH EAST INDIES POLICY

ROTTERDAM, Holland—Many Rotterdam manufacturers have sent messages to the Dutch Minister of Commerce expressing anxiety at the consequences of the government's East Indies fiscal policy, pointing out that Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's activity there is actually shrinking, due to the unbearable increase in export duties on Dutch Indian oil products, which has resulted in general depression of industrial life. The petitioners give details of the crisis pending in Dutch industry, and ask the Minister to consider suitable measures to prevent any further decline.

REVIVAL IS SHOWN IN BRITISH TRADE

Recovery Is Slow but Steady as Indicated by the July and August Reports, Which Are First Since Coal Strike Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although the recovery of British trade is slow, the returns for July and August, the first months since the coal stoppage had ended, show a steady improvement. Imports for August were valued at £38,581,040 in contrast to £153,343,305 a year ago—a drop of £64,762,265. Exports showed a decrease of £63,557,028, the figures for August being £51,346,307 against £114,903,335 12 months ago.

The largest decrease on the imports side was in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, which totaled £19,588,977, in comparison with £51,268,490 in August, 1920—a falling off of £31,679,513. The largest contributors to this decrease were wood and timber £8,489,001; raw cotton and cotton waste £7,264,004; and wool, raw and waste, and woolen rags £4,624,527. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured were down by £21,821,940, the imports for August being £18,194,143 against £40,016,083 for the similar period last year.

Manufacturing Export

Nearly all of the reduction in exports is under the head of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, these accounting for £59,709,816 of the decrease. The total for the month of August was £39,935,627, compared with £99,645,443 a year ago. Cotton yarns and manufactures experienced a falling off of $24,811,863; woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures were less by £7,992,143; while iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, suffered a decline of £9,367,668. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured were down by £3,408,917, coal being responsible for £2,372,443 of this amount. Food, etc., were less by £378,967.

The imports this year for the eight months ending with August amounted to £740,831,573 against £1,349,045,419 for the similar period last year, a reduction of £608,163,846. Exports for the eight months this year were valued at £463,413,733 compared with £889,882,123 for the first eight months last year, a drop of £426,468,390. Reexports for the month of August were £9,997,779 against £13,368,347 a year ago, a decrease of £3,370,568; and for the eight months this year £59,045,024 in contrast with £167,107,874 for the similar period of last year, a falling-off of £98,062,850.

Value of Shipments

The effect of the coal stoppage and the resumption of trade following its cessation can be seen from the export values for each month as follows:

March	£66,308,961
April (stoppage began)	59,367,585
May	42,083,418
June	38,152,238
July (pits resumed work)	43,172,399
August	51,346,307

It is satisfactory to note that coal export has taken an upward turn, the figures being:

	Tons	Value
July	816,320	£1,559,649
August	3,103,207	5,668,594
Increases	2,286,887	4,108,945

In fact, the export for August is nearly double the tonnage exported in August of last year, although the value is about £2,500,000 less, due to the greatly reduced price of export coal today compared with a year ago.

HEAVY BUYING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—Further enormous purchases of Liberty bonds and Victory notes overshadowed all other dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The first hour's sales of bonds approximated $6,000,000, and fully 75 per cent of this was represented by United States Government issues.

Almost all domestic war flotations rose to highest quotations of the year, but the feature was the Victory 4¾s, which advanced to 99½. This issue was taken in blocks running from small amounts to $250,000 and $400,000. One lot of $1,000,000 changed hands.

The buying continued in large volume during the midsession and early afternoon, dealings up to 1:30 o'clock being estimated at $12,000,000. Prices receded slightly in most instances, probably as a result of speculative profit taking, but every setback was met by further accumulation. Financial institutions and wealthy individuals and estates are reported to have taken an active part in the recent recovery of these issues.

NEW YORK MARKET TURNS DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, New York—The general list tended downward yesterday, professional interests being in control of the stock market. Sentiment among traders became more bearish as money rates tightened and public interest diminished. Further selling of Pennsylvania, another reaction in Mexican Petroleum, and the weakness of secondary steels unsettled prices. Call money was firmer, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 435,400 shares.

The close was heavy: American Locomotive 89, off 1; American Sugar 60¾, off 1½; American Woolen 74⅛, off ⅝; Cuba Cane preferred 18¾, off 1; International Paper 42½, off 2; Mexican Petroleum 99⅝, off 1½.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM OPENS

New York 'Workers' University' Starts Work, Ignoring Lusk Law Requiring Institutions to Submit Curricula to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Rand School of Social Science began its fifteenth year of teaching, on Monday evening, without complying with the recently passed Lusk law requiring all educational institutions to submit their curricula to the state Board of Education for its approval and to obtain licenses. School authorities believe that the law was formulated and passed for the express purpose of closing the doors of the institution, which is dedicated to the service of Labor and Socialism. It holds day and evening classes in English, history, economics and other school branches and also in trade unionism and Socialism.

Algernon Lee, educational director of the school, announced at the opening of the school, which took place a week earlier, that the school authorities knew that they were breaking the law and that they intended to carry their fight against the law into the camp of those promulgating it. He added that he and other directors were quite ready to go to jail if arrested.

Registration so far is about the same as for the past two years it was said, but there were indications, especially among the workers, many of whom are able to take only part time or single courses, that the attendance might become larger, according to Mrs. Martha Mailly, executive secretary of the school. It was said that registration would not be completed for about two weeks. The fact that the state educational authorities had not enforced the ban against the Rand School was she thought, evidence of insincerity on the part of those who were instrumental in getting it passed.

"We have opened the school with dignity and a calm statement of our position," she said. "We are ready to test our rights. A new era of education is being ushered in now. That it is taking the form it is, through Labor unions and Labor schools and colleges, is a most significant indication of the trend of the times."

Mrs. Mailly said that no effort had been made to discover whether or not there were any representatives of the Attorney-General or the State Department of Education enrolled in the classes, although she has seen three or four students in the English classes who did not seem to belong there. But whether they came there to learn or to watch was no concern of hers, she said. Mrs. Mailly added that she did not believe that the people of New York would stand for such activities as the raids conducted by the Lusk committee two years ago.

The state Department of Education announced on Monday that it did not contemplate closing the doors of the Rand School immediately, but that it intended to keep watch over the institution, and if it found that seditious doctrines were being taught there, and seditious acts encouraged, it would then act. Dr. Frank B. Gilbert, deputy state education commissioner, said in Albany that no attack will be made on the workers' university without plenty of facts to substantiate it, in order that, if a test case is brought in the courts, the constitutionality of the act will be upheld. Dr. Gilbert added that it was the department's intention to see that the new statute was upheld so far as the Rand School was concerned.

LABOR TO FIGHT FOR RIGHT TO PICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A definite test to settle permanently the right of striking Labor to picket and to carry on other legitimate activities, was determined on at a conference of Labor representatives at the Civic Club on Monday, when it was decided to take the recent decision of Selah B. Strong, Justice of the Supreme Court, restraining the Fancy Leather Goods Workers Union from picketing the factory of the A. L. Reed Company, and asking in the course of his opinion, "Why picket at all?" to the highest courts of appeal.

It was also decided at the conference, according to a public statement issued by the conferees, "to start a city-wide campaign against this injunction as well as similar preceding injunctions; to arrange for mass meetings, and to enlist the cooperation of all civic bodies to save from the 'arbitrary usurpation' of partisan judges the essential liberties of citizenship, such as the rights of organization, of assembly, and of lawful picketing."

JAMAICAN LOAN IS AUTHORIZED

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—Just before the prorogation of the Legislative Council about the middle of last month the bill brought forward by the government to effect a loan of nearly £500,000 for railway purposes was thrown out by the vote of the elected members. The council, however, was summoned again at the end of the month and the government succeeded in carrying the new financial measure forward for the raising of a loan of £574,000. The raising of this loan has been made necessary in order to enable the government to pay treasury bills issued under the provisions of the Temporary Loans Bill which was passed shortly before the council was prorogued for the raising of a loan not exceeding £145,000, within the current financial year, to recoup the treasury for advances made for certain expenditures authorized by resolution of the council, as well as for excess expenditure on certain works of an urgent nature.

Most of the £574,000 to be raised is for the extension of the Jamaican Government railway and for completing works in connection therewith.

RENT PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN PUSHED

Rhode Island Mayor Would Form Community Clubs to Arouse Public Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Establishment of community clubs in every section of the city, for the purpose of creating a strong public sentiment against profiteering landlords, is urged by Mayor Gainer in his publicity campaign against exorbitant rents. The Mayor hopes by this method not only to check the continued advance in rents but also to force the next Legislature to recognize the situation and enact laws to prevent any recurrences of present conditions.

"I entertain no hallucinations that I am going to be a modern hero," said Mayor Gainer, "and eliminate rent profiteering. It is difficult, in the first place, to tell just what rent profiteering is. It is not merely rent raising, for I know some landlords who have suffered financially because they had hearts and did not raise the rents of their places.

"But there is an epidemic of actual rent profiteering in this city at the present time. I'm afraid of this winter. There are going to be many out of work and there is a housing shortage. There can be legislation, but there isn't any, although there ought to be.

"It is right under ordinary conditions that property should be protected and that men should have some incentive to buy property. But at the present time there seems to be too great an incentive, considering the crucial period we are passing through, for unscrupulous persons to buy and exploit property.

"With this policy of publicity, we may touch the consciences of landlords or make them fearful. I am talking of rent profiteers and not of landlords as a class. How it will work out eventually I don't know, but we are starting the crusade. There are many difficulties in the way, but it doesn't do any harm to try."

Declarations by real estate men that there is no rent profiteering in this city were flatly contradicted when city officials announced that the municipality had been obliged to cease aiding unemployed heads of families in paying rent because of gouging practices by landlords. Numerous instances have been shown where, as soon as the city extended aid to tenants, the landlords, finding that the rent was assured, raised the rent.

Rent Decision Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint legislative committee on housing, of which Charles C. Lockwood, member of the state Senate, is chairman, has definitely decided to test the recent decision of the courts that the landlord is entitled to a net profit of 10 per cent on rentals. The meeting was held at the office of Samuel Untermyer, counsel of the committee, who has just returned from Europe. He stated that he would make a careful study of the decision and advise the committee what form the test case should take. If he is not able to do this before October 1, the committee decided that it would issue a public statement advising tenants to refuse to pay rent increases based on the court ruling.

The committee also decided to resume public hearings during October if arrangements can be made, as counsel said that it would require at least four weeks of hearings to bring out the additional testimony which has been collected in regard to stock transactions of insurance companies and similar matters in which the investigators have been collecting data. After that at least two months would be required to complete the study of the evidence, draft the report and prepare the necessary bills to be presented to the new Legislature.

LOWER COST OF NEWS PRINT IS POSSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Possibility of a lowering of the price for news print paper on account of the competition of Scandinavian producers is contained in the recent offer of a large pulp and paper house in Christiania to quote prices delivered at an Atlantic port. The offer states that the rate of exchange now prevailing as between Norway and the United States, as well as increased production, makes very low figures possible. Quality and deliveries will be guaranteed for either a single shipment or deliveries running over a long term.

DISPUTE OVER COLLEGE ROOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana—Dr. Munson D. Atwater has started legal action against Miss Agnes Wells, dean of women at Indiana University, to compel her to restore his home to the "approved" list of houses where university women are permitted to live while attending school. This is a test case growing out of a controversy between the owners of rooming houses of Bloomington and the dean of women, who has taken the position that no rooming house can charge a university woman more than $3.50 a week for a room. Dr. Atwater sets the price of his rooms at $3.50 a week.

YOUNG INDIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Young India, Ghandi's own paper is a slight thing of only two sheets, and without Ghandi as its editor it would be of little consequence. Its importance lies in the fact that from week to week it represents Ghandi's own views, and is indeed one of the principal means by which his leadership in the non-cooperative movement is made effective over large areas in India. What a striking contrast to our western journalism is this little flysheet from the East! While governments have in one way or another to bribe editors to write "inspired" leaders giving the point of view, here we find this great leader in India writing not only the leading article of his own paper, but even the whole of the weekly comments on current affairs in the first person! He takes the reader completely into his confidence, and one realizes how much more tremendous his influence would be were there an indigenous language common to the whole people in which his appeals could go direct to the great mass of the population. Reading Young India, the paradox strikes one very forcibly that here is the religious spirit of the East having to make use of the English tongue in its battle against the domination of the West.

The natural simplicity of Ghandi's character is shown in his direct and unaffected use of the first person. Replying in the notes to a criticism of himself made in a recent speech, he says:

"I must not answer the inferences and innuendoes contained in the paragraph. Critics do not know under what difficulties I edit Young India. I rarely read newspapers. I cannot even get them during my incessant traveling. But having read this criticism I purposely procured at Simla a copy of ——'s speech. I have only just read it. I have twice read the paragraph criticized and am of opinion that it contains nothing in it that is objectionable."

His defense of his visit to Lord Reading is of great interest and shows his detached and religious outlook on the political problem of non-cooperation:

"Many are asking why I waited upon His Excellency the viceroy. Some inquire why the author of non-cooperation should seek to see the viceroy. All want to know the result of the interview. I like the religious scrutiny of the non-cooperators who more than Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion. Non-cooperation is self-reliance. We want to establish Swaraj, not to obtain it from others. Then why approach a viceroy? This is all good as far as it goes. And I should be a bad representative of our cause if I went to anybody to ask for Swaraj. I have had the hardihood to say that Swaraj could not be granted even by God. We would have to earn it ourselves. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.

"But we want the world with us in our battle for freedom, we want the goodwill of everybody. Our cause we claim is based upon pure justice. There are certain things we want Englishmen to surrender. All these things need mutual discussion and mutual understanding. Non-cooperation is the most potent instrument for creating world opinion in our favor. So long as we protested and cooperated, the world did not understand us. The erstwhile lion of Bengal in his early days used to relate the story of Englishmen, who asked him how many broken heads there were in India, if things were really so bad as he represented them to be. That was the way John Bull understood best. The other question the world has undoubtedly been asking is: 'If things were really so bad, why do we cooperate with the government in so pauperizing and humiliating us?' Now the world understands our attitude, no matter how weakly we may enforce it in practice. The viceroy represents a big world. His Excellency wanted to know why I, with whom cooperation was an article of faith, had non-cooperated. There must be something wrong with the government or me.

"And so His Excellency mentioned to Pandit Malaviyaji and to Mr. Andrews that he would like to see me and to hear my views. I have devoted so much space to the reason for my seeking an appointment, for I wanted to make clear the limits and the meaning of noncooperation.

"It is directed not against men but against measures. It is not directed against the governors but against the system they administer. The roots of non-cooperation lie not on hatred but in justice, if not in love. Gladstone used to draw a sharp distinction between bad actions and bad men. He was accused of discourtesy for using some very strong expressions about the acts of his opponents. He put up the defense that he would have failed in his duty if he had not characterized their actions as they deserved to be, but he did not therefore mean to convey that his opponents deserved the epithets he had used about their acts. As a youth, when I heard this defense, I could not appreciate it. Now, with years of experience and use, I understand how true it was, for I have found some of the truest of my friends capable of indefensible acts. For me there are few truer men than V. S. Shrinivas Shastriar, but his actions confound me. I do not think he loves me less because he believes I am leading India down to the abyss.

"And so I hope this great movement of non-cooperation has made it clear to thousands, as it has to me, that whilst we may attack measures and systems, we may not, must not attack men. Imperfect ourselves, we must be tender toward others and be slow to impute motives.

"I therefore gladly seized the opportunity of waiting upon His Excellency and of assuring him that ours was a religious movement designed to purge Indian political life of corruption, deceit, terrorism and the incubus of white superiority.

"The reader must not be too curious. He must not believe the so-called reports in the press. The veil must be drawn over the details of the conversation between the viceroy and myself. But I may assure him that I explained, as fully as I knew how, the three claims—the Khilafat, the Punjab, and Swaraj, and gave him the genesis of non-cooperation. His Excellency heard me patiently, courteously and attentively. He appeared to be anxious to do only the right thing. We had a full discussion of the burning topics as between man and man. We discussed the question of nonviolence, and it appeared to me to be common cause between us. . . .

"But at the end of all the long discussions, I am more than ever convinced that our salvation rests solely upon our own effort. His Excellency can only help or hinder. I am sanguine enough to think that he will help."

LARGE SAVINGS MADE BY STATE

Practice of Economy by Maine Departments Results in Big Surplus Instead of Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A financial report for the first six months of the administration under Governor Baxter indicates a net saving to the State of approximately $500,000. This is held to be the result of the step which Governor Baxter took last February when he called all the heads of departments together and emphasized the need of strict economy and living within appropriations during the year then opening.

Governor Baxter told them that the state Legislature made the appropriations and was responsible to the people as to their expenditure. He warned them against exceeding the funds given to them. The practice of asking the Governor and council to provide large sums of money to meet deficits must cease, he said. The department heads agreed to cooperate with the Governor and the Legislature in promoting a movement to save money for the taxpayers.

A statement prepared at the request of the Governor indicates that 263 separate appropriations were made by the Legislature for the first six months of the year. The appropriations amounted to $2,507,512.17 and only a comparatively few overdrafts appeared at the end of the first half of the year. The total overdraft is set at $41,689.87 and when deducted from the 508,310.86 of unexpended funds leaves the sum of $466,601.99 as a net saving to the State.

POLICE INVOLVED IN LIQUOR DEALINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Federal aid in the investigation of alleged dealings in illicit liquor on the part of members of the Chicago police force has been asked by Charles C. Fitzmorris, chief of police, following his assertion that 50 per cent of the force were involved in the traffic. Charles F. Clyne, United States District-Attorney, has been requested by Chief Fitzmorris to assist in the cleaning up of the police department. In a letter addressed to John H. Alcock, deputy superintendent of police, Chief Fitzmorris said:

"I have noted from time to time statements in the newspapers that members of this department have been implicated or suspected by United States Government officials of complicity in the illegal sale or transportation of liquor. From reports that I have received from various sources, I am convinced that a large percentage of the membership of the police department is involved seriously in the illegal sale or transportation of liquor. In fact, the reports and rumors that have reached me indicate that 50 per cent of the police department is interested in some way in violating the prohibition laws.

"The police department alone cannot enforce the government laws controlling the sale and distribution of liquor, any more than it can enforce laws governing counterfeiting, but we can make a very large step in the direction of separating the police department from all connection with the illicit sales and distribution of liquor."

STATE TO CONDUCT LUNCH ROOM INQUIRY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a preliminary inquiry into the operation of self-service lunch rooms in Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life announces that it has found that gross profits ranging from 200 to 500 per cent are being made. These facts, which are in refutation of the claim of most of the owners that they are running on a plan of making 100 per cent gross profit, have led the commission to embark upon a thorough investigation of the self-service eating establishments in the Commonwealth. The first step in the inquiry is in the form of questionnaire to these restaurants, returnable before October 15. The query asks for a complete menu with prices as of July 1, 1920, July 1, 1921, and October 1, 1921; house receipts for the last three months, inventory of supplies on hand and amount paid out for food supplies during the three months, July, August and September; and copies of balance sheets "showing invested capital as interpreted by the federal government, and profit and loss statements for the last two fiscal years."

OIL RATE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa — Savings of $60,000 annually and refund of $115,000 to surrounding users of fuel oil were effected through a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which sustained the plea of local commercial bodies that freight rates discriminated against this community in favor of larger cities. The reduction amounts to 7 cents on 100 pounds.

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NOTICE

(D. P. U. 533)
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, September 26, 1921.

On the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for approval of an issue of additional capital stock of the par value of $4,500,000 to pay for additions to and extensions of its plant and property, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the sixth day of October next, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the cities of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Bellingham, Brookline, Burlington, Canton, Carlisle, Dedham, Dover, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Lexington, Lincoln, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Walpole, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Westwood and Winchester five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, and by publication hereof in the Boston Post, the Boston Globe, the Boston Herald, the Boston Traveler, the Boston American, the Boston Evening Record, The Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Evening Transcript, in each of said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Commission.
ALLAN BROOKS
Assistant Secretary.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

Kent, September 14, 1921.

YESTERDAY Belinda and I named the Ponds. As memories are short, perhaps I should explain that there are 11 ponds on the Island Farm. We named them thus: The Home Pond, The Willow Pond, The Orchard Pond, The Winding Pond, The Ash-Tree Pond, The Corner Pond, The Twin Pond, The Lone Tree Pond, The Inland Pond, The Sheep Fold Pond.

MY excuse for giving these details in a literary letter is this: We have a collection of Flemish Arms or Crests which we like to believe belonged to the Flemish Weavers who settled in this part of the county of Kent two or three centuries ago, called thither by the fame of the Romney Marsh sheep. These Flemish coats of arms are small in size, of carved wood, and painted with the insignia of the owners. It is our purpose to give to each of the ponds a crest similar in form to those of the Flemish Weavers, and symbolizing the heraldic look of the ponds. When finished each will be hung upon an adjacent tree. Their literary significance is this: I intend, if our new patent lamp can be induced to burn for more than half an hour at a time, and then not to burst into flame with a noise something between the notes of a humming bird and a peacock, to compose a Sonnet to each pond. These will be inscribed in the visitors' book. They will be anonymous.

AFTER naming the ponds we turned our attention to cleaning them from the accumulations of 50 years, including boughs of trees, some very weighty, that broke off and fell in. A friendly farmer told us that it was a "horse's job." So he brought "Prince" and "Fortune," his two favorite cart horses, with heavy chains, and he and his man spent a day dragging the logs and boughs from the dark waters of the Willow Pond. Belinda sat on a stump directing, or thinking that she was directing the operations. For an hour or two I reclined by her side, and as I have a constitutional objection to wasting time I interested myself in going through a collection of literary papers, and publishers' announcements, noting the books advertised for publication in the autumn season. Yes, a nip in the air, and the fact that the young men of the neighborhood have left off flannels, and donned knickerbockers assures me that autumn, with its wealth of new books, is not far away.

I DO not say that the following books are the best, but they are the books of my rapid choice. Here are my notes: Professor Bliss Perry is to publish "A New Study of Poetry." Another series of the Shelburne Essays, the eleventh, called "A New England Group and Others," by Paul Elmer More, is ready. I shall be interested in the "Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe," edited with a memoir by J. H. Whitty, including the 21 poems which he has established as Poe's work. That buoyant genius, Goya, is to be honored with the first of three volumes by A. de Beruete y Moret, translated by Selwyn Brinton. It will be called "Goya as a Portrait Painter." Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer is to have three books introduced to England—two of his early novels "The Lay Anthony," and "Mountain Blood," and that delightful travel book by him called "San Cristobal de la Habana." An amusing book will be "The Story of the Mikado," by Sir William S. Gilbert. This is the story of the play (written by the witty author himself). Another book, that makes a strong appeal to me, is "Robin Hood and His Merry Outlaws," by J. W. McSpadden and Charles Wilson. It will contain the actual words of the original ballads wherever possible. A very interesting volume should be the "Reminiscences" of Sir Sidney Colvin, the friend of Stevenson. Another is the complete text of W. B. Yeats' "Reminiscences," parts of which have been appearing serially. The volume will be called "The Trembling of the Veil." One of the disadvantages of Mr. Yeats' books is that the titles rarely explain the contents. A tome for pleasant reference is "The Cathedrals of England and Wales," by T. Francis Bumpus, now to be published in one volume. A new book by that delightful writer, who still calls herself the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," is entitled "Vera." Another interesting volume of "Reminiscences" is "Crowding Memories," by Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Equally interesting, but of quite a different kind, is Lord Ribblesdale's "Memoirs." I shall certainly want to read "New Poems" by Walter de la Mare—there are 50 of them. Then there is a book about France by Owen Wister called at first "Our Fight, Too" which has been changed to "A Pilgrimage Through Chaos." And there is a new novel by Floyd Dell. It is a sequel to "Moon-Calf," and will be called "The Briary-Bush." And what do you say to a new edition of Mr. Wright's "Life of Cowper," with 74 new letters?

COWPER was a great letter writer. Most of us have long ceased to write long letters to anybody, but there is a small group of men, I suppose they would call themselves authors, who write innumerable letters to the newspapers. There has been a correspondence lately as to who is the champion English writer of letters to the newspapers. At present the first place is held by the Rev. J. P. Bacon-Phillips, with a total of 5334.

SEVERAL authors have been induced by the editor of John O'London's Weekly to write little essays on the subject "Books I Can't Read." One of them is Mr. W. L. George. He can't read "Paradise Lost," and he detests history, except in the Lytton Strachey form. There are many authors he cannot read, but it is nice to find that he can peruse Turgenev and Edith Wharton. Another author, not so well known, would appear to be in the condition of not being able to read anybody but she makes an exception in the person of W. H. Hudson. Everybody seems to like and read his books. Perhaps that is the reason why Mr. W. H. Hudson has resigned his civil list pension of £150 a year on the ground that he is "no longer in need of it."

I COMPOSED the above paragraphs, while those two noble animals, "Prince" and "Fortune," were dragging logs and boughs from the Willow Pond. Then, feeling that I was rather satiated with the titles of the Newest Books, I walked into the nearest small market-town, and made my way to the stationer's shop, which has a well-thumbed circulating library. You can take books home at the rate of 1d. per volume. I selected three because they are old minor friends. One is a small volume published early this century. It quickly ran through 15 editions. In it I found a Straight Statement for the week.

TO Straight Statements I have added: "The more you see of Russia the more deeply you fall in love with Uncle Sam . . . As for Japan, I wouldn't dare to attempt a description. Sometimes I just ache with the beauty of it. . . . I have been trying to read poetry this winter, but I don't make much progress. The truth is I have gained five pounds. . . . As for my training class, I have no words to express my gratification. I can scarcely believe that the fine, capable, earnest young women that are going out to all parts of Japan to start new kindergartens are the timid, giggling, dependent little creatures that came to me four years ago."

(From "The Lady of the Decoration.")

AS I have dealt with so many of the Newest Books this week, I now give myself the pleasure of commenting on the three rather old books that I borrowed from the circulating library of our nearest market-town.

"The Lady of the Decoration" Anonymous.

Because I would like to read once more this sincere, touching, amusing little book that has had so wide a sale.

"Gloria Mundi." By Harold Frederic.

Because I want to read again something by this admirable, and once so popular American author.

"The French Garden in England." By C. D. McKay.

Because once I studied Intensive Culture, and may now experiment in it. The picture of "Ten thousand cloches, with one cos and four cabbage lettuces under each" fills me with admiration, and emulation.

Q. R.

TRADITIONS AND FUTURE HOPES

Tudor Ideals. By Lewis Einstein. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.50.

In contrast to "Early Tudor Poetry," by John M. Berdan, which is the work of a literary scholar, "Tudor Ideals" is the work of a historian, who has had a varied activity, since 1903, in the diplomatic service of the United States. "Tudor Ideals" is, moreover, a book for the average reader who is ready to consider a study which is by no means merely light and "popular" in tone. Its purpose is indicated in the preface where Mr. Einstein says: "The Renaissance, also, came only after the disintegration of medieval society had left feudalism no longer possessed of inherent vitality and unable to prevent an anarchy out of which the new world was born. In this sense our era presents a curious resemblance to the age which forms the subject of this study. Its setting is different, its direction is opposite, but in many respects it is not unlike. We, too, are on the eve of great events. If we are wise in the measure of our force we will study our traditions the better to guide our future hopes."

The material which Mr. Einstein analyzes is the material which college students of history and literature have been wont to study in detail. There is no pretension that here any new social or literary discoveries are presented. The restatement of reasonably familiar facts is to be justified, therefore, because of the modern point of view from which the synthesis of the facts is made. And yet Mr. Einstein's point of view is not violently modern. His conclusions will not be a shock to the average person who is aware of contemporary social ideals.

Such chapters as those which discuss "The Training for Authority" and "Democratic Tendencies" deserve to be compared with the good studies of democracy which have recently appeared. Though Mr. Einstein's chapters are short and rapid, and though he covers a great deal of ground in a comparatively brief volume, his comments are definite and give a unified picture of sixteenth century England, a picture which, however, is not overburdened with the kind of details that one would find in a sociological treatise.

It is, of course, immensely to the advantage of the reader if, either before or after reading such a work as this, he can delve for himself into some of the original sources from which any history of the period must be written. The notes at the end give some indication of what these sources are. Since Mr. Einstein's own statements usually have a certain quick finality, as where he speaks of what he terms Queen Elizabeth's hypocrisy, and of Puritan intolerance, the student needs to do other reading on the subject for himself in order to test the value of these competently arranged conclusions. To say this in no way disparages Mr. Einstein's work, for nowadays a single book on a large subject is seldom sufficient to give to the student the broad view that is necessary.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Nō Plays of Japan. By Arthur Waley. London: Allen & Unwin. 18s.

I

Mr. Waley has long been known as a student of that strange exotic, the drama of Japan. He has recently discovered new documents on the subject, which to some extent modify the western theories concerning the Nō plays. Previously, it has been held that the Nō plays, as distinguished from the more popular theatrical performances, were never enacted before the multitude, but were reserved for the educated nobility, who alone were acquainted with the meaning of their recondite symbolism. Mr. Waley explains, however, that the exclusion of the populace was merely the result of the system under which the Nō plays were enacted for the entertainment of the nobility; much as the English drama was at one time performed for the amusement of the Court, and its masques were written for the pleasures of the Sovereign or of the aristocracy. In both instances the people were admitted upon occasion.

Mr. Waley's account of the setting and presentment of the Nō plays is of singular interest. The small square stage, built of fine-wrought wood, is surrounded (like the Elizabethan stage) on three sides by the audience. On the right (facing the stage) sit the chorus; at the back, in front of the back-cloth, sit the musicians. From the back of the stage, behind the musicians, a bridge of lattice-work, set with three small pine trees, leads away to the left at a slight angle to the stage. These positions and arrangements are strictly prescribed in detail by the tradition of six centuries.

II

The play begins with the throbbing of drums and perhaps the note of a flute. Then the curtain at the far end of the bridge swings upward, as if blown by a wind, and the reciter enters, attired in rich raiment. He intones the introduction to the play. Then the chief performer, the "shite," glides from the swing curtain. He wears a painted wooden mask; he is robed in splendid dress appropriate to his part, which he interprets by slow and stately movement and gesture, accompanied by the hand-drums, and the chant of the chorus. When he speaks, he is still. When he dances, the chorus takes up the story. The other players enter by the blown curtain, sometimes masked, sometimes not. The play is a combination of chant, recitation, dialogue and the mimetic dance. The players are never what they seem. They are always other people disguised. A fisherman is really a priest. A reaper is really a great warrior. For the play is always the repetition of a retrospect, and the acting again of a story familiar to the audience. It is a part of the tradition that much of the dialogue consists of quotations from literature, [illegible] and the popular folk-songs.

The strange painted masks, the gliding motion, the musical intonation, the significant and delicate gesture, the gradual and thrilling unfolding of a known and a tragical history, to the continual double beating of the drums, with the rhythmical stroke of the great drum, and the steady chant of the chorus: such is the Nō play, as described by the European spectator.

The training of the actors in every modulation of voice, every detail of gesture, is begun in childhood. If a Nō player is not proficient at the age of 25, he is rejected. The details of the education are a secret of the craft.

III

Much information concerning the theory of the Nō plays is contained in the works of the Japanese actor and playwright, Seami Motokiyo, whose works were printed in the year 1600. Mr. Waley gives extracts from them. Seami lived in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. Writing for the instruction of his pupils and particularly for the edification of his son Motoyoshi, he cites many examples of the manner in which various parts had been played by notable actors. For instance: "Kiami was 'the father of music'. . . . When I was 12 years old a 'shōzoku-tamawari' Nō was given at the Hō-on-in in the Southern Capital. I went to it very curious to know what I should hear. Kiami was acting the part of the Old Man, with a hemp-wig and bare face (without mask). In the passage 'Long ago in the great city I lived in splendor . . .' with which the first chant begins, he sang the words quite simply and directly, almost stolidly." And: "my late father, even when acting in the remotest country districts or out-of the-way mountain villages, was at pains to adapt his performance to local manners and prejudices. The perfect actor is he who can win certain praise alike in palaces, temples or villages, or even at festivals held in the shrines of the remotest provinces."

Mr. Arthur Waley observes of Seami that "More of a courtier than a philosopher, he was apt in moments of cynicism to regard the applause of his audience as the sole end of his art, and even to be indifferent whence that applause came. But more often we find him assuming (what we ourselves, whatever may be our philosophy of æsthetics do instinctively assume) that the applause of men 'of taste and experience' is worth more than that of the crowd . . . yet in some passages he maintains that the actor's practice must be constantly varied to suit the changing tastes of the day."

Here, at least, in this point of theory, east and west may meet. How far is an actor justified in broadening his effects to suit the taste and capacity of the multitude? It is often said that a play is the joint performance of the actors and the audience: in other words, that unless the actor can win the sympathy of his audience, there can be no play. The Japanese actors are minutely careful to harmonize performance and audience. They are even directed, if distinguished patrons of the drama enter the theater late, arriving in the "development" stage of the piece instead of at the "introduction," to play the development with a reference to the introduction in order to make it readily intelligible. The opening music, too, is subtly devised to enchant the attention. But here it should be noted that appeals to the attention are not the same thing as the deliberate lowering of the standard of the performance in order to attract the less refined among the audience. That practice can have but one result: to degrade the play, so that the desired effect is not, in fact, produced. It is the complaint of modern playwrights in the West that actors, appealing not to the few "of taste and experience" but to the many others without adequate artistic standards, habitually fail to interpret the author's intention.

IV

In the case of the Nō plays of Japan, perhaps the difficulty is of modern origin, because the Nō plays, as we have seen, were originally organized by the ruling caste, the Shogunate, which was abolished in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The populace were not as a rule admitted to these performances. "No kind of anecdote," writes Mr. Waley, "is more frequent in collections of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries than that of the uncultivated man who makes naïve comments at a Nō play. Naturally the performances given at private mansions were inaccessible; it was to 'subscription' performances that people in general were admitted." At the same time, in an early Japanese work on the subject, this significant passage occurs: "If Nō were not, how could men and women of humble station learn what happened in Japan since the beginning down till today?" It is also known that between the Nō pieces were acted comic interludes, or "kyōgen," "to relieve the strain of the elevated Nō performances. They were acted on the same stage, but musicians and chorus withdrew. The principal characters are the Daimyō and the comic servant who hoodwinks him. . . . There is another class, fairly numerous and far more entertaining. These are 'kyōgen' in which Nō plays are parodied."

The conclusion seems to be that in the traditional Nō play, performed by the trained exponent of Nō (which means "to be able," "talent," hence "performance") the Japanese found their highest expression of the art of drama. Events and deeds are presented, not as occurring, but as remembered. It is the memory, not the thing itself, which is acted; so that the presentation, if it lacks what (for want of a better term) we call realism, gains from the elements of time and association.

V

Mr. Waley has translated several Nō plays. Of this translation he modestly observes: "The contrast between the prose and verse (two almost separate languages) has dwindled; the verbal decorations are lost; allusions that the mind should seize in its stride are painfully set out in footnotes. In short, what I have been able to give bears the same relation to the original as the photograph of an oil-painting bears to the painting. One whole element, and this a vital one, is lost." Despite these inevitable defects, the translation conveys the impression. Here is a passage from Hachi No ki, a play by Seami. It is a part of the "Song of Travel" which occurs in so many of the Nō plays.

Land of Shinano, Peak of Asama,
Thy red smoke rising far and near! Yet cold
Blows the great wind whose breath
From Greatwell Hill is fetched.
On to the Village of Friends—but friendless I,
Whose self is cast aside, go up the path
Of Parting Hill, that from the temporal world
Yet further parts me. Down the river, down
Runs my swift raft plank-nosed to Plank-nose Inn,
And to the ford of Sano I am come.

A passage of dialogue from the same play:

Tsuneyo—I will tell him. (To the Priest) I have given you lodging, but I have not laid anything before you. It happens that we have a little boiled millet. If is coarse food, but pray eat it if you can.

Priest—Why, that's a famous dish! Please give it me.

VI

Observe that the significance lies in the allusion. Apparently almost devoid of interest in themselves, the words all mean something to the Japanese, and the meaning is illustrated by gesture and enforced by the strange syncopated rhythm of the music. So in the passage from "Sotoba Komachi," the play of the beggar-woman:

Like a root-cut reed,
Should the tide entice,
I would come, I think; but now
No wave asks; no stream stirs,
Long ago I was full of pride;
Crowned with nodding tresses, halcyon locks,
I walked like a young willow delicately wafted
By the winds of spring.

In the appendix to Mr. Waley's book is printed a description of the performance of the Nō plays in Japan, by Mr. Walter Sickert. "The great masked figure," he writes, "gliding without lifting the heels, but with all the more appearance of swiftness to the front of the stage, is the most ecstatic thing to sit under, and the most that a man can do to act what people mean by 'poetical,' something removed but not remote, fascinating so that you fall in love with it, but more than you would care to trifle with." Mr. Sickert attempts to analyze the plays, and while he appreciates their extraordinary effect, he confesses that their secret escapes him. Perhaps the western spectator will never learn it. Nevertheless, he can learn a great deal of interest from Mr. Waley's careful and instructive work, especially if he will consider it in connection with Mr. Ezra Pound's book on the same subject.

THE ADMIRATION OF A SISTER

My Brother Theodore Roosevelt. By Corinne Roosevelt Robinson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Intimate, "almost confidential personal recollections," as Mrs. Robinson calls them, always disarm criticism when they are first published. Like a sincere autobiography, they have to be taken at their face value, until long afterward the element of personal feeling with which people regard them, in accord with the tone in which they are written, subsides and reasoning as to their content and import takes the place of sentiment.

Mrs. Robinson's book is lifted out of the category of volumes ordinarily written by admiring relatives because of the indisputable greatness of the subject which she is presenting from her own point of view and because of her ever-serious sincerity. Yet one feels throughout her recollections that she is naturally too close to her subject to see any faults whatever. If she had shown faults, moreover, most of her readers would have condemned her for doing so.

Those who would question the wisdom of any of Theodore Roosevelt's acts may feel that the faults which they discern are depicted in these recollections in spite of Mrs. Robinson's fervor. Nevertheless even they should be grateful for these pages which reveal so much of the daily living of a very interesting man. As for the many who have loved Theodore Roosevelt, they will find here even more to love, for they will realize again and again as they read that, in Mrs. Robinson's words, "my brother Theodore was a great sharer." To emphasize this fact is the fundamental purpose of this truly affectionate book.

Every one knows that it was Colonel Roosevelt's constant practice to tell the world what he was doing, including what he was reading, what he was thinking, what he was seeing, and whom he was meeting. Mrs. Robinson shows a great deal of the same facility. She has put together many definite personal details in the familiar Roosevelt manner, so that what she has to say will be pleasant to those who like the subject, especially because of the friendships of Colonel Roosevelt with all sorts of people which she portrays as only a sister could portray them.

Perhaps Mrs. Robinson's account of the Madison Square Garden meeting, which closed the campaign of the Progressives in 1912, is as good a passage as any to show something of the emotional quality of the whole book. "I have always been glad," she says, "that for some unexplained reason the pass which had been given to me that night for my motor was not accepted by the policeman in charge, and I, my husband, my son Monroe, and our friend Mrs. Parsons were obliged to take our places in the cheering, laughing, singing crowd which formed in line many blocks below the Garden to walk up to the entrance-door. How it swayed and swung! how it throbbed with life and elation! how imbued it was with an earnest party ambition, and yet, with a deep and genuine religious fervor. Had I lived my whole life only for those 15 minutes during which I marched toward the Garden already full to overflowing with my brother's adoring followers, I should have been content to do so. We could hardly get into the building, and indeed had to climb up the fire-escape, which we were only allowed to after making it well known that I was the sister of the 'Colonel.' (There never was but one 'colonel' in American history!) The whole meeting was one of an ineffable and intense emotional quality. We could hear the singing and the cheers of the thousands outside on the street, as inside my brother came forward to the platform, and the vast audience rose to its feet to acclaim its hero."

This "intense emotional quality" is rather characteristic of the whole volume of recollections, and even the passages of humor tend to heighten rather than relieve it. It is this quality which some people may object to, while others will find it the chief merit of the book. In any case both the historians and the readers of the future will be glad to have this sincere, intimate tribute by Mrs. Robinson to refer to, as well as the rest of the rapidly growing Roosevelt bibliography.

AN OFFER OF DISTINCT HELP

When You Write a Letter. By Thomas Arkle Clark. New York: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. $1.12.

With memories of the old-fashioned manuals of letter-writing which pointed the way only to stiffness and insincerity, one may well be skeptical about a new book on the subject. Dean Clark of the University of Illinois, however, has succeeded in presenting with unerring kindliness and good taste considerable "distinct help," to use his own words. His stories from his own experience are delightful, and the examples he gives are interesting, even though letters set down in cold print, unless they are collected in some special order, necessarily lose much of their original vitality. His little book is, in its way, as truly encouraging as Professor George Herbert Palmer's "Self-Cultivation in English." This, of course, is as much praise as any author of a new book on letter-writing could wish.

Mr. Punch's History of Modern England, reviewed as "A Book of the Week" on September 14, is now published in the United States by Frederick A. Stokes Company of New York.

EUROPEAN DRAMA

Il Teatro Contemporaneo in Europa. By Guido Ruberti. Bologna and Trieste: L. Capelli Editore. 24 lire.

This two-volume history of the contemporary stage in Europe has been some six years in the making, and is revelatory, even upon the surface, of an extensive research that makes it at once one of the important books of reference in any language. This is not to say that Mr. Ruberti is an infallible guide, or that his criticisms are always beyond cavil; how could they well be if every student of the theater has his own standards and his own tastes? But what Mr. Ruberti has done is to present in well-ordered fashion a vast field, indicating his sources and the paths over which those who are desirous of special investigation may travel, and at the same time furnishing, where the case warrants, exhaustive analyses of the dramas and the authors under discussion. He is far from a mere cataloguer, and although he is always ready to quote the numerous authorities at his disposal, he has plenty of ink in his own bottle and writes his own opinions down in a firm hand. The work, in its entirety, is somewhat under 1000 pages long, pages packed thick with a fluid Italian prose, none too rich in beauty, yet not a whit dull and by no means unspiced with humor.

The plan is not chronological, for which the author is to be thanked. He prefers to consider the various theatrical movements and fashions as such, studying them successively in the various countries where they manifested themselves most characteristically. Thus his entire work is grouped about three great names, which, regardless of the intrinsic worth of the plays produced by the men for whom they stand, represent a definite influence upon the world of the stage. The tendency known variously as realistic, naturalistic, and veristic (the latter term is the one current in Italy) is thus headed by the name of Henri Becque, of whom Signor Ruberti entertains a genuinely exalted opinion both as a man who suffered much from petty opposition and envy and as an artist whose works are destined to hold a high place in the kaleidoscopic history of the French drama. Proceeding, then, from Becque, who is approached over the path of a preliminary section on the origins of the theater in Europe, he considers the Theatre Libre, the "Grand Guignol," Naturalism in its earliest phases, including Porto-Riche, Lemaitre, and Donnay, and its later manifestations, including Lavedan, Capus, Wolff, and Guinon as well as the comic playwrights, most important of which are Courteline, Flers and Caillavet, and S. Guitry.

From these he goes on to the similar tendencies in Italy, and it is a fine tribute to his critical honesty that he can speak so disparagingly of some of his nation's best-known dramatists, as, indeed, of the national drama itself. He is inclined to question even the existence of a truly national drama, and ascribes this to something in the Italian nature that opposes conflict, that finds all its problems settled in advance and thus does not take to the presentation of them upon the stage. That he should have high praise for Giovanni Verga, the dean of Italian letters, is not strange, little though his name be known inside of Italy as well as without. Verga, who in his "I Malavolgia" is considered to have written one of the greatest novels of the modern era (it was long ago translated into English under the title "The House by the Medlar Tree") is also looked upon, by Mr. Ruberti, as having provided the great model for Italian drama in his "Cavalleria Rusticana." That short play, by the way, was dramatized from one of Verga's remarkable short stories of the Sicilian peasantry, and was the source of Mascagni's widely known melodious opera. But the model, Ruberti tells us, was not followed, and Verga remains the solitary precursor. Indeed, if we are to believe the critic, Verga's plays, all of which fit into a pocket-sized volume of some 400 pages, will some day be returned to by the stouter, truer artists of his country. Giuseppe Giacosa, who for a time had a certain following in the English tongue, fares badly at Ruberti's hands.

From Italy we are led to the naturalist stage in Russia and in Germany; under the first come such authors as Pushkin, Griboyedoff, Gogol (who can forget the hilarity of his "Inspector-General?") Potjekin, Pisemski and so on. What Ruberti calls the "nihilist" tendency he studies in Chekhov and Gorki, anticipating his general treatment of the symbolists by dealing with Andreiev. There is a short excursion into the Polish theater. In the section devoted to Germany there are the names one would expect to find, as well as a few new ones.

The second volume opens with a continuation of the realistic trend. The English theater is not at all adequately treated, probably because Signor Ruberti does not know English and has had to depend upon translation and other books. Despite his despairing remarks about the Italian stage he devotes to its realistic manifestations some 160 pages while the "English realistic theater receives 17! Hardly adequate space to treat of Jones, Pinero, Phillips, Barrie and Wilde. And just long enough for him to make an amusing remark about W. S. Gilbert, who is set down in a few short lines as author of "The Mikado." "Sullivan" (sic!) and other operettas! Ruberti has mistaken the name of Gilbert's famous collaborator for the title of an operetta! One can almost trace the source of the error, for Ruberti must have used Mario Borsa's book on the British stage of today (an English translation of which was issued some years ago) and Borsa there calls Gilbert the noted librettist of Sullivan. The section on the Spanish drama is likewise too short for the writers treated.

The drama of ideas is grouped about the name of Hendrik Ibsen; that of the symbolists about the name of Maurice Maeterlinck. Again France receives the lion's share, while England fares better when Ruberti comes to Shaw. Again Italy is awarded disproportionate space. The section on the symbolists is the transition to the closing part on the new tendencies and the war.

Ruberti is a critic of wide perceptions, of few prejudices and withal a tolerant personality. His vast account will provide not only an adequate work of reference, but an excellent springboard from which to take a dive into the waters of the contemporary drama.

PLEASANT READING

The Ordeal of a Diplomat. By Constantin Nabokoff. London: Duckworth & Company. 15s.

Constantin Nabokoff is the son of a former Minister of Justice of the Imperial Russian Government, and the brother of a member of the first Provisional Government formed in Russia after the revolution. A man who had enjoyed all the advantages of the privileged classes in Russia under the old régime, and who yet managed to retain a liberal temper in spite of his diplomatic surroundings, could not fail to write an interesting book, even if his experiences had been less unusual than those of Mr. Nabokoff. He tells the story of the Russian Embassy in London with restraint and simplicity. As the representative of an allied government which had ceased to exist, Mr. Nabokoff was in an impossible and exasperating position. It would have been quite excusable if he had written his story with bitterness and even rancor, for he was gradually stripped of all his diplomatic privileges and finally starved out of his position by lack of funds. Yet he manages to be outspoken and frank without any suspicion of ill will and his book leaves a very pleasant impression of duty well done and a tragic calamity resisted to the last. There is a certain amount of secret history, but nothing to satisfy the fashionable craving for scandalous revelations. Mr. Nabokoff makes no attempt to disguise his own opinions; he is furiously anti-Bolshevist, but conscientiously progressive. His narrative is a good deal colored by these personal views, but perhaps not seriously distorted.

The fortunes of the Russian Embassy in London are the substance of the book, but the interest of the story is greatly enhanced by sidelights on history and the obiter dicta on international relations which are sprinkled throughout the narrative. The fatal mistake of the Imperial Russian Government was, Mr. Nabokoff believes, the simultaneous mobilization of 18,000,000 men. "No government could have succeeded in clothing, equipping, feeding and training such a huge army. Much less our bureaucratic government, especially since it had turned a deaf ear to the enthusiastic offers of support and assistance of all Russian social and local organizations." Mr. Nabokoff therefore "rejoiced at the change of régime" when the revolution broke out, because he believed, or perhaps only hoped, that it would lead to a more successful prosecution of the war. Moreover, he is "convinced that the downfall of the autocratic régime in Russia provided, in the eyes of Americans, the best proof of the fact that Europe was fighting for the ideals of liberty and democracy. The American people were adverse to an alliance with the Russian Monarchy, because they took the view that it was the symbol of militarism and oppression in the same degree as the German Monarchy."

It is an interesting and good-natured book; and there are many flashes of a rather dry, un-Russian kind of humor. "It is, of course, the diplomatic tradition that a representative of a foreign country does not interfere with the internal affairs of the country to which he is accredited (provided that country does not happen to be situated in the Balkans or in Asia)." And the description of Comrade Chicherin lying in Brixton prison and indulging his "graphomania" with "a flood of lengthy epistles à propos of nothing" is inimitable.

ON RECONSTRUCTION

The American Railroad Problem. By I. Leo Sharfman. New York: The Century Co. $3.

This book, which Professor Sharfman calls "A study in war and reconstruction," is a well-arranged mass of facts, explanations, and arguments, which should prove valuable to students of economics.

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We will sail pathless and wild seas; . . .
—Walt Whitman.

Autumn Sunrise

The sky is perfectly clear, quite blue, but as pale as possible.

All the upper part of the hills beyond Cladich is intensely clear, so that the outline seems quite hard against the sky. For about a thousand feet downward, this clearness continues. All this is already in full early sunshine, the color in the light being a mixture of greens and reddish browns, very rich in its way; but all the shadows are very pale, and have a great deal of blue in them.

A wood comes down to the shore, on the left, which is quite free from mist; but between this wood and the mountain a white cloud is rising. It is about a thousand feet high, and cuts quite sharply against the hillside, where the top of it looks so solid, and so level, that an imaginative person might fancy it would be agreeable to ride along it on horseback.

The most beautiful and peculiar feature of this picture remains to be described. The mountain crest, which is in reality seven miles off as the crow flies, looks quite close at hand, because it is in the clear upper air. The shore of the lake, which lies in the mist, seems to recede into infinite space, tree behind tree, each paler and paler in the grey veil of cloud. So here we have a hill whose base actually appears much farther from us than its summit; and yet the effect is a strangely attractive one for a painter, for there is the contrast of silvery mist on the lake, and ineffable clearness in the upper air. . . .—"A Painter's Camp in the Highlands," by P. G. Hamerton.

Political Economy

Political economy (the economy of a State, or of citizens) consists simply in the production, preservation, and distribution, at fittest time and place, of useful or pleasurable things. —Ruskin.

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An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prepaid Subscription Price to Every Country in the World

One Year....$9.00 Six Months...$5.00
Three Months..$2.00 One Month...$1.10
Single copies 5 cents

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Christian Science Sentinel,
Days Hereafter and Christian Science,
Le Héraut de Christian Science,
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Right Decision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH day of his life every man is called upon to make many decisions. Some of them he will call important, others unimportant; but his estimate of their relative value may be quite wrong. There is, in fact, but one decision that can be of great importance, and all others acquire importance only as they bear on this question, a question old as time: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it on page 195 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The point for each one to decide is, whether it is mortal mind or immortal Mind that is causative."

Throughout Mrs. Eddy's writings and the whole literature of Christian Science, Mind is used as a synonym for God. Concerning the carnal or mortal mind, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 114 of Science and Health, "Mortal mind is a solecism in language, and involves an improper use of the word *mind*. As Mind is immortal, the phrase *mortal mind* implies something untrue and therefore unreal; and as the phrase is used in teaching Christian Science, it is meant to designate that which has no real existence."

Considering the question again in the light of these definitions, most thinking people will be likely to agree with Christian Science that Mind alone is causative. The immense implications of this decision are, however, little understood. If Mind is the only cause, then all that exists must reflect Mind, must indeed be dependent upon Mind for its existence. Having thus declared his dependence upon his Father-Mother God, what must a man conclude with reference to further decisions? Surely this: that decision can originate in Mind alone; and, since Mind originates only good, right decision is in reality the only sort possible.

Suppose, however, that one attempts to answer the question in the other way; that is, he chooses to believe the impossible, and, reasoning from matter, he argues that mortal mind is capable of causation. He probably will not call it mortal mind at all; he will call it human knowledge, or human will, or human mind. Any mind must be mortal, however, which claims to be separate from and uncontrolled by the divine Mind, for if Mind is a synonym for God, it is also a synonym for Life. And because it has no part in the eternal realities of God's creation, mortal mind, however mysterious a quantity it may seem to be, when found always equals zero.

For this reason a decision dictated by mortal mind is always erroneous, just as a problem in mathematics cannot be solved while assigning to zero the value of a whole number. Mortal mind is incapable of correct decision because it rests its decision on premises which are themselves erroneous. To put it very simply, the human mind never decides anything from reasons of good alone, but from reasons of evil or, at best, from an incoherent mixture of good and evil. Even those considerations which seem best to humanity are often based on fear, a doubt of divine Love which breaks the First Commandment.

For example, a man has an opportunity to make a business change. He desires the change because he is dissatisfied with his present situation; yet he dreads that the new work may prove even more uncongenial, and the remuneration even less. His decision is painful because he is reasoning from the fear that is inseparable from mortal mind, instead of the wisdom that comes with reflection of the divine Mind. Now, suppose his motives to be improved, from a human standpoint, and stated positively: he desires to change in order to be in more congenial surroundings, but he hesitates to leave the good already his. Here even the improved human reasoning is again seen to be erroneous, based as it is on the fear that good is limited and dependent upon locality; that it is a thing which can either be moved into or moved away from, when the truth is that good is everywhere because God is omnipresent. As long as man's reasoning is done from the standpoint of mortal mind, just so long will there be errors of some sort in his result. With zero for a dividend, the quotient is always another zero, no matter what the divisor may be.

Thus any decision undertaken by mortal mind must end in imperfection, because it offers only a choice of evils. When a man grows tired of experimenting uselessly, he finds that he must go back to his original mistake of saying that mortal mind can cause anything, and reverse this decision. Then he is free to seek the answer to his problem in divine Mind, and seeking, he shall find. "If any of you lack wisdom," wrote James, "let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering." And, remembering the same writer's characterization of the wisdom that is from above, that it is "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy," it will be seen that any decision dictated by divine wisdom inevitably partakes of these qualities. No one could regret the results of such a decision, for there will be no results other than the continued unfolding of good.

Accepting the fact that divine Mind alone is causative, a man finds the burden of decision removed and his problem solved through right understanding. The solution is always complete; there is nothing lacking and nothing wrong. And, so long as a man is content to reflect the divine wisdom instead of attempting to make decisions from the limited and erroneous data afforded by mortal mind, all will be well. He will dwell in harmony, be the recipient of countless blessings, and have the supreme joy of doing right, while he realizes the truth expressed on page 275 of Science and Health: "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom; no truth is true, no love is lovely, no life is Life but the divine; no good is, but the good God bestows."

Photograph by Putnam Studios, Los Angeles, California

South end of Lake Tahoe, from the California side, near Rubicon Point

Tahoe's Glory of Color

At Rubicon Point, mighty cliffs rise high above the lake and their sheer walls extend far beneath the water that laves their base. Here is the deepest, bluest water that we cross. Passing from the ultramarine deeps of the Rubicon Point, we round a sharply jutting promontory and glide into the jade-green waters of Emerald Bay, a long, oval-shaped inlet at the southern end of the lake. Surely it is rightly named, for here green predominates, from the steep sides of the encircling hills to the very center of the shallow bay.

"You can never see the color beauties of a lake at their best from a boat," I declared. "We once had the opportunity of making the Great Glen trip by steamer and a year later of following these splendid Scotch lakes with our car; the effects of color and light which we saw on the latter trip were indescribably the more glorious."

"Then let's abandon the boat and hire a car for the return trip to the Tavern,"—a proposition to which all agreed. . . .

The day was perfect, crystal clear except for a few white clouds drifting lazily across the sky or resting on the summits of the mountains; a day which our driver, an agreeable and intelligent young fellow, declared ideal for seeing Tahoe at its best. For a few miles out of Tallac we ran through a pine forest, catching fugitive glimpses of the blue water through the stately trunks. As we ascended the ridge overlooking Emerald Bay, exclamations of delight were frequent and enthusiastic as the magnificent panorama gradually unfolded to our view. The climax was reached when our driver paused at the summit of the ridge, where the whole of Tahoe spread out before us. Just beneath on one hand lay Emerald Bay; on the other gleamed Cascade Lake—a perfect gem in glorious setting of rock and tree. And the glory of color that greeted our eyes! Exaggerated in descriptions? No mortal language ever conveyed a tithe of its iridescent beauty and never will. There were the elusive, changeful greens and blues, the dark purples, and the strange, uncertain play of light and color. Near the shore line the greens predominated, reaching the deepest intensity in Emerald Bay, just below. Passing through many variation of color, the greens merged into the deep blues and farther out in the lake purple hue seemed to prevail. Along the opposite shore ran the rugged mountain range, the summits touched by cloud-masses which held forth the slightest threat of a summer shower—and, indeed, it came just before we reached the tavern. Overhead the sky was of the deepest azure and clear save for a few tiny white clouds mirrored in the gloriously tinted water. Altogether, the scene was a combination of transcendent color with a setting of rugged yet beautiful country that we have never seen equalled elsewhere and which we have no words to fittingly describe. Even the master artist fails here, since he can but express one mood of the lake—while it has a thousand every day. We have seen the Scotch, Italian and English lakes; we sailed the length of George and Champlain; we admired the mountain glories of Yellowstone Lake; we viewed Klamath and Crater Lakes from mountain heights, but none of them matched the wonderful color variations of Tahoe.—Thomas D. Murphy, "Oregon the Picturesque."

A Story of Flowers and Herbs

In "The Book of Herbs," Lady Rosalind Northcote traces through the centuries various uses for flowers and herbs:

"The decorations of English houses were much admired by Dr. Levinus Lemmius in 1560, when he visited us. 'And beside this, the neate cleanliness, the exquisite finenesse, the pleasaunt and delightfull furniture in every poynt for household, wonderfully rejoiced me; their chambers and parlours strawed over with sweet herbes refreshed me.' Further on, he praises 'the sundry sortes of fragraunte floures about the rooms.' Parkinson mentions wall-flowers and 'the greater-flag' being used 'in nosegayes and to deck up a house,' and Newton says they took branches of willow to trim up their parlours and dining rooms in summer, and did 'sticke fresh greene leaves thereof about their beds for coolnesse.' Sir Hugh Platt (1653) advised that 'for summer-time your chimney may be trimmed with a fine bank of mosse . . . or with orpin, or the white flower called everlasting. . . . And at either end one of your flower or Rosemary pots. . . . You may also hang in the roof and about the sides of the room small pompions or cowcumbers pricked full of barley, and these will be overgrowne with greene spires, so as the pompion or cowcumber will not appear. . . . You may also plant vines without the walls, which being let in at quarrels, may run about the sides of your windows, and all over the seeling of your rooms.' Herbs in image were sometimes hung round the room. Harrison mentions 'arras worke, or painted cloths, wherein either diverse histories, or hearbes, beasts, knots, and such like are stained.' Of flowers thought specially suitable indoors Tusser (1577) gives a list: 'Herbes, branches, and flowers for windows and pots,' and Bachelor's Buttons, Sweet Briar, and 'bottles, blue, red, and tawny' are among the forty he mentions. A separate list is set forth of twenty-one 'strewing Herbs,' and this includes Basil, Balm, Marjoram, Tansy, Germander, and Hyssop. The practice of strewing the floors with herbs and rushes, however, started long before his time. 'At the Court of King Stephen, which exceeded in magnificence that of his predecessors . . . and in houses of inferior rank upon occasions of feasting, the floor was strewn with flowers. . . . Becket, in the next reign, according to a contemporary author (Fitz-Stephen) ordered his hall to be strewed every day, in the winter, with fresh straw or hay, and in summer with rushes or green leaves, fresh gathered; and this reason is given for it, that such knights as the benches could not contain, might sit on the floor without dirtying their cloathes.' The contrast between the pomp of so large a following, and the simplicity of their accommodation affords an odd picture of the mingled stateliness and bareness in the great man's household.

"In the reign of Edward I., 'Willielmus filius Willielmi de Aylesbury tenet tres virgatus terræ . . . per serjeantiam inveniendi stramen ad lectum Domini inveniendi Domino Rege cum venerit apud Aylesbury in estate stramen ad lectum suam et procter hoc herbam ad juncandam cameram suam.' (William son of William of Aylesbury, holds three roods of land . . . by serjeantry, of finding straw for the bed of our Lord the King and to straw his chamber . . . and also of finding for the King when he should come to Aylesbury in summer straw for his bed, and, moreover, grass or rushes to strew his chamber.) Though grass is the literal translation of herbam, it is quite possible, judging old customs generally, that hay or sweet herbs may be intended here. 'It may be observed further that there is a relique of this custom still subsisting, for at Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person who is upon the establishment called 'the Herb-Strewer, with an annual salary.' From this it appears that there were persons regularly appointed to strew herbs for the royal pleasure, but for what length of time the Herb-Strewer was an official actually living at Court, it is very difficult to discover. At the time of the Coronation of James II, and his Queen, Mary Dowle was 'Strewer of Herbes in Ordinary to His Majesty,' and among the instructions issued before the ceremony were the following: 'Two breadths of Blue Broad-cloth are spread all along the middle of the Passage from the stone steps in the Hall, to the Foot of the Steps in the Choir, ascending the Theater, by order of the Lord Almoner of the Day, amounting in all twelve hundred and twenty yards; which cloth is strewed with nine Baskets full of sweet herbs and flowers by the Strewer of Herbs in Ordinary to His Majesty, assisted by six women, two to a Basket, each Basket containing two Bushels."

Poe's Perfection of Form

Poe lacked deep convictions of any kind, profound human experience, genuineness, and wealth of nature. His art is correspondingly superficial and artificial. Nevertheless, his work is sure to live because of its perfection of form. He is a masterly technician,—the first of the Decadents,—the forerunner of the practicers of art for art's sake.—Lewis Edwards Gates.

Lowell and Holmes in England

In the earlier days of my occasional attendance at Lord Houghton's parties, the full rank of "Ambassador" was not, I think, accorded to, or claimed by, the official representative of the United States. Who he was I forget; but officially he was "the Minister of the United States," if I remember rightly. But by the time that America sent to us one of the most distinguished of her men of Letters, and one of the most sympathetic—a literary artist charged to the full with the appreciation of the Literature and ways of England, a man of singular conservatism of thought, and of a taste refined and chastened—I have now I suppose named, or indicated, Mr. Lowell—her minister had reached the higher grade. It would hardly have been possible to avoid meeting Mr. Lowell at this or that "set function"; but it happens that it was only once that I met him at close quarters, and that was at the house in Chelsea which his countrywoman, Mrs. Lea Merritt—the author of one of the most acceptable and gracious of the pictorial allegories now visible at the Tate Gallery—had, if I may quote her own description of it to me, "built round her things." The words did ill justice to the architectural quality of the "Cottage," which when Mrs. Merritt retired into Hampshire, passed into the possession of Mr. Percy Bigland—the deft producer of many portraits and of an admirable and well-observed record of a "Quaker's Meeting"—but they were characteristic of Mrs. Merritt's modesty.

In that place, Lowell was at home. He was recognized, of course, as intrinsically too good a talker, too really genial a participator in the give and take of social and familiar intercourse, to have, at any particular moment, on any particular occasion, to "produce himself" and to live up to a certain reputation. It was his wont to be natural and at rest. He did not scintillate. But little gleams of Fancy illuminated his thought; his meditation, his most homely reflection, took an imaginative form—I remember, for instance, his dilating to me upon the romance that, to any one who had just passed over from the American climate to the English, attended upon his every walk in street or country. Our mist-veiled world, he said, held for him always the promise of adventure and the charm of remoteness. In Boston, in the clear, thin air, almost from the beginning, he could see his journey's end. In London, and about our farm-lands and great country parks, he was a wanderer with the unknown and unimagined always before him; and to have returned from a single hour's stroll was to have returned—so Lowell averred—from nothing less than a great separating experience.

In England, and also, as it happens, in America, I saw something of another "link with the Past"—something of Oliver Wendell Holmes. I had already seen him before I was invited to deliver at Harvard a discourse on "Modern Life in Modern Art," the "argument" of which, if I may call it argument, was, in my estimation, somewhat wanted, in what was at that time—as far as "Art" is concerned—our rather allegory-ridden, legend-ridden, tradition-ridden England. In 1885, it was unacceptable here. Now, it would not be in the least required; every theme of Modern Life being by this time recognized as a possible theme for the artist. But in America there was no such prejudice to overcome as that which existed amongst us—thanks, mainly, I suppose, to Academic criticism and teaching. In America it had not occurred to them that only the Past, or only the unreal, must be the theme of Painting. Dr. Holmes then—reading in his Boston paper the report of my by no means inspired or peculiarly enlightened remarks—was at all events not displeased with them; and he called on me, at the Hôtel Vendôme, specially to tell me so, and when he came over to England for his "hundred days," a year or two later, and realized the desire of something like half a century to revisit some haunts of his student life and to see a few things he had not known in the reign of William the Fourth, I visited him at Brown's Hotel, and "took" him one afternoon, at his desire—but it was the blind leading the blind—to see some places associated with Goldsmith and, above all, with Johnson. I was no specialist in these matters—in fact so very little did I know about them in any detail, myself, that I betook me, in advance, to the house of the Royal Society of Arts, to find there an antiquary as well versed in the knowledge of old literary London as was another friend of mine, . . . William Loftie. It was Mr. Wheatley who, at the Society of Arts, gave me the information not then so readily at every one's command as it would be today. And so, after visiting the Temple Church with Dr. Holmes, and visiting the spot most associated with Goldsmith, we went on to Gough Square, out of Fleet Street, and were received amiably by the occupants of the abode in which the great Dr. Johnson wrote his Dictionary.—"Memories," by Frederick Wedmore.

Taste Alone Is Not Sufficient

It will be found that taste alone is not sufficient to obtain the proper end of reading. Two persons of equal taste rise from the perusal of the same book with very different notions: the one will have the ideas of the author at command, and find a new train of sentiment awakened; while the other quits his author in a pleasing distraction, but of the pleasures of reading nothing remains but tumultuous sensation.—Isaac D'Israeli.

Come Smell the Green Things Growing

The soft spring sunlight traces
Old patterns—green and gold;
The flowers have no new faces,
The very buds are old! . . .

Come smell the green things growing,
The boxwood after rain;
See where old beds are showing
Their slender spears again.

At dusk, that fosters dreaming—
Come back at dusk and rest,
And watch our old star gleaming
Against the primrose west.
—Margaret Lee Ashley.

Charles Lamb and the Blue Coat School

In affectionate remembrance of the place where he was bred up, in hearty recognition of old schoolfellows met with again after the lapse of years, or in foreign countries, the Christ's Hospital boy yields to none; I might almost say he goes beyond most other boys. The very compass and magnitude of the school, its thousand bearings, the space it takes up in the imagination beyond the ordinary schools, impresses a remembrance, accompanied with an elevation of mind, that attends him through life. It is too big, too affecting an object, to pass away quickly from his mind. The Christ's Hospital boy's friends at school are commonly his intimates through life. . . .

And first, let us remember, as first in importance in our childish eyes, the young men (as they almost were) who, under the denomination of "Grecians," were waiting the expiration of the period, when they should be sent, at the charges of the Hospital, to one or other of our universities, but more frequently to Cambridge. These youths, from their superior acquirements, their superior age and stature, and the fewness of their numbers (for seldom above two or three at a time were inaugurated into that high order), drew the eyes of all, and expecially of the younger boys, into a reverent observance and admiration. How tall they used to seem to us!—how stately they would pace along the cloisters!—while the play of the lesser boys was absolutely suspended, or its boisterousness allayed in their presence! . . . In fine the Grecians were the solemn Muftis of the school. Æras were computed from their time; —it used to be said, such or such a thing was done when S—— or T—— was Grecian.—Charles Lamb.

The Buttercups

The buttercups across the field
Made sunshine rifts of splendor.
—D. M. Mulock.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Wandering of Ulysses

IN A few weeks Mr. Veniselos will sail, upon the Aquitania, on his visit to America, leaving behind him the wreck of his labors and of his great schemes for the restoration of the ancient glories of Greece. The delirium of last winter's elections has lost to his country much that his genius had provided for it. During those mad few days the Greeks themselves wrought a damage to their country such as the Turks had never been able to effect. The Treaty of Sèvres was the summit of Mr. Veniselos' achievement. Under it Northern Epirus with Korytza was to be returned to Greece; the Islands of the Ægean were to be reunited with their mother land after centuries of oppression and separation; Smyrna and its hinterland were again to be hers; and there was a prospect that the occupation of Constantinople was not an entire impossibility. Today this vision has faded away. Of Mr. Veniselos' triumphs nothing remains to Greece but the occupation of Smyrna, and Smyrna is being held against the Turks only by means of a perpetual outlay of the gold and the blood of the country.

The Greeks have always been great politicians. Party politics have, indeed, been carried to an excess in the country, but not even their worst enemies ever imagined that they would cast out the great patriot, whose genius had given to them Crete, had steered them through the crises of the Balkan wars, had carried the frontiers eastward to Kavala and northward to Kula on the Struma, and whose greatest political triumphs had just been won in Downing Street and on the Quai d'Orsay. During the winter elections, however, Greece was bought and sold, and bought and sold by her own people. 'Mr. Veniselos has pleaded with great energy and great generosity that his people should not be misjudged, and certainly the peasants and the mechanics who had filled the ranks of the armies during some eight years of almost continuous fighting had earned the rest of peace, and might be forgiven for listening to the blandishments of the King, who assured them that they were being unnecessarily kept under arms for the vanity of an unscrupulous politician. But no such excuses can be held valid for the educated Greeks who threw in their lot with King Constantine, or for the politicians who out of mere jealousy of a man overwhelmingly their superior conspired to mislead the herd. The bait was, of course, the demobilization of the army. It was offered, taken, and with what result? Today, months after their votes were cast for what they thought was the return of the army, the army, so far from having been demobilized, is being steadily increased, and has been fighting more or less incessantly ever since in a futile effort to prove that the King is a great general, and the politicians of Athens are great statesmen.

The trusted officers of the old army were Veniselists to a man. When they were dismissed and their commissions given to Constantinists, the army, instead of marching from success to success, was suddenly involved in failure after failure. Repudiated by the great powers, whom they had repudiated at their ballot boxes, the Greeks found themselves unable to enforce the Treaty of Sèvres, and with the Turkish army one day threatening Smyrna, and the next prepared to retire indefinitely into the interior, as the Russians once retired before the advance of Napoleon, Angora became King Constantine's Moscow. Twice he set out to reach it, and twice, luckily perhaps for himself, he failed to reach it. The elusive Kemalists fell back before the Greek advance, stayed their retirement when they reached the positions they desired, and then let the Greek attack break itself against these prepared positions, ready, if defeated, to retire further and to force the Greeks to follow them or to own defeat. Exactly what the Turkish leaders calculated upon has come to pass. King Constantine finds himself with a constantly increasing military budget, and with ever lengthening lines of communication, pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp opponent and being drawn further and further from his own base. His only chance lies in crushing the Kemalist forces, and this, of course, they take care he shall never do. If he had taken Angora, he would have been no better off than he is today, no better off than Napoleon found himself in Moscow. As it is, the retreat has begun for the second time, with the result that the Greeks who restored Constantine to his throne, in order that the army might be demobilized, find the army, heavily recruited, preparing to winter in the enemy's country, without prospect of defeating him, and without any advantage from their advance.

In such circumstances, is it any wonder that Mr. Veniselos should be coming to California to rest himself, after twenty years and more of Herculean labor for Greece, or that the Greek people should be murmuring loudly against the man who lured them with false promises to betray the leader who could and would have secured their conquests and given them peace? Faced by the failure of his political lieutenants, King Constantine is turning toward Mr. Sterghiades, the High Commissioner of Smyrna, one of the most ardent of Veniselists. In the genius of Mr. Sterghiades he sees the one hope for the dynasty and for his throne. But the High Commissioner of Smyrna is too able and too powerful a man to follow in the footsteps of the politicians who organized the winter elections. If King Constantine wishes to secure Mr. Sterghiades' services, he will find it necessary to pay Mr. Sterghiades' price; and what that price is the King has yet to learn, but it will not be the mantle of Mr. Veniselos, first because Mr. Sterghiades is Mr. Veniselos' devoted friend, and secondly because Mr. Veniselos has definitely retired from being a candidate for the Greek Premiership. No doubt his advice and his assistance would be at the disposal of his friend, but if the Veniselist régime should come about again in Greece, Mr. Veniselos himself will not be the Prime Minister.

Whether with King Constantine's abdication in his hand, Mr. Sterghiades would be able to save anything from the wreck of the Veniselist triumphs, it is hard to say. France, from being a supporter of Mr. Veniselos, has turned to be the open enemy of King Constantine. Italy has been always opposed, for obvious reasons, to the Greek demands. And now Greece's stanch friend, Mr. Lloyd George, is desperately occupied elsewhere, so that it is doubtful what backing Mr. Sterghiades would get if he were to assume the responsibility of Greek politics in an endeavor to save some clauses of the Treaty of Sèvres. A great Englishman, who gave his life and his genius to the cause of Greece, once wrote,

> But Turkish force, and Latin fraud,
> Would break your shield, however broad.

But it is neither the force nor the fraud of the foreign foes of Greece which has brought upon her her present discomfiture. It is the failure of her own sons to rise to the height of their destinies and follow the leader who for twenty years has proved his ability to guide them. So Ulysses goes on his travels.

Impeaching a Secret Order

IT IS easy enough to accuse a secret fraternal order of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors and easy enough to get well-meaning people to accept mere accusations as evidence of guilt. But it is not so easy, as a rule, to prove that a secret order is actually guilty of the sinfulness that may be charged to it by outsiders who may have their own reasons for wishing to minimize its influence. Some pretty serious charges are being spread through the American press just now against the Ku Klux Klan. Yet it seems fair to say that most of the people who are accepting these charges at their face value appear to be doing so as much because their racial or religious prejudices have been stirred against the order as because they have found themselves confronted with any direct proof of its guilt. Perhaps, before the present agitation goes far, those who stand ready to make an official investigation of the Klan may discover significance in the fact that the present attack upon it appears to be carried on almost altogether by representatives of those whom the order is understood to have excluded from its membership.

About all that is generally known concerning the aims and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan, as lately revived, is that it professes a religious preference for Protestant Christianity, that it intends to uphold and defend old-fashioned Americanism, and that it admits no Roman Catholics, Jews, or Negroes. This is enough to start a tremendous wave of prejudice in certain quarters. And there have been suspicions, and ugly rumors. Stories of night riding have been revived, like those about that earlier Ku Klux Klan of the reconstruction period. But not all night riders are necessarily members of the Klan, and that fact should be given due consideration until membership is proven. And neither because of its secrecy nor because its membership is to some extent exclusive is the Klan distinctive amongst American fraternities. Other orders exclude either Roman Catholics, or Jews, or Negroes. But the rights of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Negroes are not thereby infringed. Every one of these classes has secret fraternal orders of its own. How many Protestants are to be found in the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus, which is a secret fraternal order? Or how many Christians meet regularly with the Jewish B'nai B'rith? Negroes, but not whites, know how many secret orders there are among their race, other than the colored Masons and colored Odd Fellows whose meetings have often attracted general attention. If one secret order is to be attacked because of its secrecy and its exclusiveness, why not all the others?

However, this is not the first time such an agitation has been observed in the United States. Know-Nothingism and the American Protective Association are recalled by the present social phenomena. There was also the curious outbreak against Free Masonry ninety or more years ago. That outbreak is famous for the depth of popular prejudice that was stirred against a secret order, largely because of the reaction of persistent secrecy upon a stimulated popular suspicion. But the main animus was eventually disclosed as political, and the new political party engendered, while it brought Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, and Millard Fillmore into public life, was too weak to endure. Unless the present agitation can show something more than prejudice as a motive power, it, too, will doubtless be short-lived. If the members of the revived Ku Klux Klan have done anything contrary to law, they should be dealt with by the law. In the meantime, the order has as much right to conduct its lawful affairs secretly as any other order has, and if it chooses to prefer one class of American citizens over other classes, however un-American that may be in theory, it seems to be quite common in practice and not subject to legal interdiction.

The Training of Performing Animals

THE evidence before a select committee of the British House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the allegations of cruelty in the training of performing animals, was, in its way, curiously instructive. True, it cannot be said that it threw much additional light on the question. Those who know anything about animals know that they can be trained to do all manner of things, and that by the exercise of nothing but kindness. Anyone who has ever trained a dog to catch a lump of sugar, to carry a basket or a newspaper, to shut a door, or to find a pair of slippers knows that it can be done by kindness, and that, once learned, there are few things the dog enjoys more than "going through his tricks." Nevertheless, it is also true that the same end, or something like the same end, can be attained through cruelty, and unquestionably is, in the case of many performing animals, so attained.

The evidence adduced before the House of Commons committee simply confirmed these two facts. The statement of one witness that bears were "trained" by chaining them to the ground and cruelly beating them; that lions were cowed into submission by stabbing them, when bound, with a trident; that the spirit of some performing dogs was so utterly broken that, in order to create a sense of liveliness in the presence of their trainers, they had to have their tails supported by invisible wires, all this may be accepted without question. Neither is there any reason to doubt the statement of one theatrical manager that the cruelty practiced by one trainer in training a dog to turn a back somersault was so abominable as to cause him to turn the trainer out of his theater. There is, indeed, every reason to believe all this, and much more.

On the other hand, it is impossible to ignore the evidence of such a man as James Sanger, the well-known circus proprietor, or of Mr. Lockhart, the equally well-known trainer of elephants, both of whom strongly repudiated the charge of cruelty and advanced evidence to show that it was entirely unnecessary. Perhaps the most important fact brought out was the need for further inquiry. It is quite clear that there are certain tricks which are uniformly taught by cruelty. These should be forbidden entirely. Any claim that it is just possible they might, in certain cases, be taught without cruelty should have no weight. In a matter of this kind, no risks should be permissible.

As to the value or expediency of such performances, however attained, that is quite another matter. No one would seek to limit the training of animals, so long as the animal is duly safeguarded against anything in the nature of cruelty, or even of undue taxation. Nevertheless, if no way can be found to insure this, save by the total abolition of the performing animal, then the performing animal should undoubtedly be abolished, until a way is found. On the whole, abolition would seem to be the wisest course. The value of the performance is in no way commensurate with the risk of cruelty which its present permission and encouragement involve. The view taken by Mr. Lockhart that the remedy for cruelty is to punish the offender, not with a £10 fine, but with six months' imprisonment and an injunction against him that he should have "nothing further to do with animals," sounds plausible until the questions are asked, How is the cruelty to be discovered, and how, when discovered, is it to be proved with sufficient clarity to secure a conviction?

New Biographies

THE new biographies, including some which are announced but have not yet appeared, deal with all sorts of people, from Lord Kitchener to Louise Imogen Guiney, from Jack London to Moltke, and from Henry Lee Higginson to Cecil Rhodes. That solid volumes about these various people can be published and widely sold in the United States, as well as in England and other parts of the world, shows how the taste for biography has broadened in the twentieth centry. The popularity of a few excellent biographies, such as Lord Charnwood's "Abraham Lincoln," has encouraged more people to believe that biography can be really interesting, so that the life of almost any important man or woman, if it be completely written, is almost sure to be a profitable venture for some publisher. In Europe, of course, this form of writing has long filled many shelves of the libraries and the booksellers, but in the United States it is a form which the public has been slow to accept for really pleasurable reading.

People who have shunned it have not realized that a good writer of biography may have even more literary skill than a writer of fiction. He must present not only the facts of the experience which constitutes his material, but also his own attitude toward those facts, which may represent the supposed attitude of the world in general or may be a personal, or other definitely limited, attitude assumed for some special purpose. Biographies written by relatives, or prepared hastily and too soon, are often of this limited type, and therefore may not become the "standard biographies" of those whose experiences they record. Yet, a "standard" biography, unless it be written by a Boswell, a Lockhart, or a Graham Balfour, may be ponderous and tedious, while the minor biographies written for very specific purposes may be more interesting for casual reading.

J. M. Hone, writing of Lady Gregory's book, "Hugh Lane's Life and Achievements," says in The London Mercury: "The book is not Lady Gregory's first attempt at biography. Many years ago she published a life of Sir William Gregory, which is a very valuable document of nineteenth-century Ireland. Her life of Lane has not the solid merits of that book. But in the interval Lady Gregory had discovered the world of Irish folk and legend and made a corner of it her own; and in this world little store is set on accurate dates, on historical sequence, indexing, and other desiderata of conventionally composed biographies. It was not altogether Lane's world; but Lady Gregory fits him into it with the ingenuity we expect from the author of 'Hyacinth Halvey' and 'Spreading the News.' He becomes a legend, a mythical figure, supported mainly by oral tradition. The inconsequences of Lady Gregory's narrative, her airy words and domestic interpolations, produce a quite delightful and original effect. They are, besides, artfully designed (with an eye for the return of these French pictures!) to show where Lane really belonged, and confute the claims upon him that the London art critics have made."

Now this passage of Mr. Hone's simply brings up again the old question of the academic versus the imaginative, in reference this time to the art of biography. Such a scholar as Mr. William Roscoe Thayer would set considerable store on accurate dates, proper sequence, and indexing; but the biographies which he writes must all, nevertheless, be estimated with due regard to the fact that he, and not some one else, is the one writing them. Almost any biography, no matter how scholarly, tends to create a legend, partly on the basis of oral or other tradition. Certainly if the reading of biography is to become more and more popular, the academic manner, though not essential thoroughness and accuracy, will have to be minimized.

In the presentation of the broad attitude of the world in general toward the one whose biography is being written, the narrative needs animation especially, for no large number of readers will be satisfied with dry exposition, no matter how well documented it may be. It is gratifying to see that the writers of several new biographies have recognized this need, and set to work to tell the story of important experiences with simplicity and vivacity, though with care. Mr. Strachey, in his "Queen Victoria," is an instance of this. It is hardly to be hoped, however, that many of the biographies announced for publication this autumn will achieve such cleverness as his.

Editorial Notes

NO ONE, perhaps, during recent years, has been more forcibly reminded that the world moves than have the liquor traffickers. From an attitude of ridicule at the mere mention of states incorporating prohibition into their statutes, their position has changed, almost overnight, to one of direst apprehension. The conclave of liquor proponents from various parts of the world assembled in Geneva, Switzerland, to make a desperate attempt to "check the spread of prohibition" is indicative enough of the way the wind is blowing. At the same time, a more incongruous picture than that of these delegates seated behind closed doors to discuss means for postponing a final overthrow of their trade is hardly be to conceived.

FROM all accounts Mr. Alexander Howat and the Kansas courts have at last come to substantial agreement, although their differences have seemed irreconcilable. Mr. Howat, who is president of the Kansas Miners Union, has been found guilty of violating the law by calling strikes in the coal mines after he had been forbidden so to do so by the state Industrial Court. As a result, the judge before whom he was tried says Mr. Howat shall go to jail. Mr. Howat says he will go to jail. But Mr. Howat insists upon having his way, perhaps believing that in this he is defying state authority. The court has required him to give bond that he will call no more unauthorized strikes. This he refuses to do. It should be borne in mind, however, that the court's order in this particular was directory only, not mandatory. It is not contempt of court to go to jail in lieu of giving a bond.

SEEING that last year some 150,000 people passed the spot where stands the new international peace portal, the monument on the border at Blaine, Washington, ought not to fail to drive home its message. But why, one is inclined to ask, do newspapers insist upon calling it an arch, when there is nothing in the entire structure to justify the term? A New York contemporary, notwithstanding, describes it as "a Doric arch of steel and cement," which, of course, is only making matters worse. Presumably the particular editor has forgotten the circumstance that the Greeks, even though they may have known of the possibilities of the arch in architecture, scorned to make use of it and that it was the Roman who was "degenerate" enough to adopt it in Greco-Roman work. Or has he made a valuable "discovery" concerning Greek building materials of which he vouchsafes the public only this meager reminder?

THERE is good promise in the plan to provide a course of training under the auspices of the Boston Fire Department for the Boy Scouts of the Greater Boston district. Boys have always had an affinity for fire departments, and now this special interest is evidently going to be turned to good account by drilling the members of the Scout councils exactly as probationary firemen are drilled. Think of Boy Scouts learning to run ladders and do rescue stunts in the same drill yard that is used by real firemen! Of course there will be a rush of new members to join the Scouts, for all who pass the tests will get a firemanship merit badge and a certificate from the Fire Commissioner. The whole project is just one more thing showing how Boy Scouts are being trained to dare and to do.

AN ANCIENT privilege is enjoyed by residents of the little village of Small Hythe, in England. They are entitled to elect their own vicar, and the forty-eight householders of Small Hythe, of whom Miss Ellen Terry is one, have just done so. The plan is certainly much better and more democratic than if Small Hythe had to suffer whatever kind of pastor a private patron chose to impose upon it. Yet such a plan has to be carefully guarded against abuses. The election of a vicar was common at St. John's, Deritend, Birmingham, for many years, but election day differed as regards rowdyism so little from a political election day of a hundred years ago that the bishop of the diocese forbade the practice. Small Hythe has shown that it appreciates its old privilege and can use it with becoming dignity.

THE gift of a poem in a silver case is like the fairy godmother's gift to the princess. Thomas Hardy has been playing the part of the fairy godfather. The poem is one of his own, and the recipient the little daughter of Mr. Cecil Hanbury. At present the gift and the manner of the giving are wasted on Miss Hanbury, but, if surroundings count for anything, she will consider herself, in the coming years, much favored by the tutelary gods of poesy. There is a garden on the shore of the Mediterranean, the home of her father, where it is said that Dante walked, and there under the dark cypress trees, with her silver box and the golden poem, she should see much that is not given to those on whom poetry has not been bestowed in the cradle.

SHELLEY defined the "Divine Comedy" of Dante as "the bridge thrown over the stream of time which unites the modern and ancient world." The celebrations in honor of the great Italian seem to bear out this definition. The modern world has laid laurels on the shrine of Dante, the reformer, the great patriot, whose cry was ever for unity, but only for that unity which goes hand in hand with freedom. The offering of the Italian communes of a bell symbolizes not only the voice of the Italian nation but of all who hold the same ideal, whether articulate or inarticulate, whether of the Old World or the New. In this fundamental way the Dante celebration has been general in its appeal.

ACCORDING to Professor Brander Matthews, a time is coming when America and the British Empire will have books dealing with the literature of the language as one and indivisible. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished. It would be a happy culmination to the American claim that English literature is a common heritage of the English-speaking race. Shakespeare is a king ruling over both nations.